MAR 7 1944

SURVEY Midmonthly

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E. Clark Worman

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D. Paul Reed

FEBRUARY JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK 1944

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Coming Next Month: A Special Number

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

A Challenge to

CONCERTED ACTION

NOW AND AFTER THE WAR

Up and down the land, in cities and rural areas, wherever the impact of the war has reached into the homes of the American people, the growing index of delinquency among young people is being discussed. Social workers see it in terms of youth tensions, family breakdown, community disorganization — by-products of the mobilization of our armed forces, industrial speed-up, inadequate housing, employment of mothers and a dozen other manifestations of our war effort.

Teachers, clergymen, public officials, the police; members of boards of social agencies, of parent teacher associations, women's clubs and other discussion groups — above all the mothers and fathers of the country are voicing their mounting concern; are asking what they can do about it.

This special number of *Survey Midmonthly* affirms that something can be done and shows how. It is a call to concerted action by all responsible citizens. It proposes a study of local conditions and the laying down of an overall plan to deal with them. It outlines the uses which can be made of specialized services which are essential to action. And it reports experience in many communities where some phases of the problem are being dealt with successfully.

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THE CHALLENGE TO ALL OF US *Austin H. MacCormick*

What is needed is less wringing of hands and more common sense to back a vigorous, sustained and effective attack, based on a few simple and inescapable facts. The challenge to social workers and laymen is to know the facts and organize the attack.

WHAT WE DO AND DON'T KNOW *Sheldon & Eleanor Glueck*

Some of the facts presented by two of the outstanding delinquency experts of the country.

HOW TO BEGIN *Bradley Buell*

How to go about a study. Who should cooperate? What the specialized services are which should be available. How to make use of them. Mr. Buell, out of his wide experience in community organization, gives the blueprint for planning and action.

A LOOK AT TEN CITIES *Genevieve Gabower*

Firsthand material from an unpublished study of ten cities by the United States Children's Bureau.

HOW IT IS BEING DONE ELSEWHERE

Short descriptions of selected local projects in particular communities, which may be helpful to planning in similar communities.

THE POLICE—AN AID TO PREVENTION *Eliot Ness*

Backed by sound laws, the police can be a big factor in the prevention of delinquency. Discussion of the social value of common restrictive measures such as the "curfew."

EDUCATION FOR CHARACTER *Kathryn Close*

The part which can be played by the parent, the teacher, the church worker and leaders of youth, in any effective long-range program.

AT THE FEDERAL AND STATE LEVEL *Katharine F. Lenroot*

Control of delinquency is essentially a community—a neighborhood—project. Miss Lenroot suggests plans and services by nation and state which might stimulate, supplement, and reenforce local effort.

This number is for you. But more than that it is for the socially minded men and women in your community whose cooperation is necessary for effective planning. Will you see that they read this number?

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So They Say

• Too many people don't care what happens so long as it doesn't happen to them. — WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, *former President.*

• It is one of the most terrible consequences of war that the sensitiveness of people tends to become hardened.—THE MOST REVEREND WILLIAM TEMPLE, *Archbishop of Canterbury.*

• We are producing for destruction all over the world. *Of course* this is reflected in a certain amount of vandalism among boys and girls.—MARK MCCLOSKEY, *Director, Office of Community War Services.*

• Carlyle once said, "It is singular how long the rotten will hold together provided you do not handle it roughly . . . so loath are men to quit their old ways; and conquering indolence and inertia, venture on new." — SUMNER WELLES, *former Under-Secretary of State.*

• The liberties we talk of defending today were established by men who took their conception of man from the great central religious tradition of western civilization, and the liberties we inherit can almost certainly not survive the abandonment of that tradition.—WALTER LIPPMANN.

If you are planning for one year, grow grain;
If you are planning for ten years, grow trees;
If you are planning for a hundred years, grow men.

CHINESE PROVERB

• If you do what you should not, you must bear what you would not.—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

• This war will either bring a new world, or a new world war. — LOUIS FISCHER, *to the Union for Democratic Action, New York City.*

• There never was a despot yet who was free from fear, who dared to walk unguarded, to face the mob alone. Only a fearless man dare allow freedom to an opponent.—RUTH TAYLOR, *of Charles Stelzle, Inc.*

• In the past, social research has been occupied almost exclusively with conditions as they are or as they have been. The present need is for a technique of designing the future.—MARY L. FLEDERUS *and* MARY VAN KLEECK *in Technology and Livelihood.*

• We do indeed win wars. But our record for winning the peace is not good:—ALVIN JOHNSON, *New School for Social Research.*

• The appearance of national disunity on the outside, serious as it is, seems to me less evil than the actual disunity within our ranks.—FRANCIS BIDDLE, *Attorney General of the United States.*

• It is not given to the cleverest and most calculating of mortals to know with certainty what is their interest. Yet it is given to quite a lot of simple folk to know with certainty what is their duty—WINSTON CHURCHILL.

• I understand that public opinion on the Beveridge Report is divided among three groups: those who are against it, those who are for it, and those who have read it.—EDITH ABBOTT, *University of Chicago, School of Social Service Administration.*

• One wants to remind atheists and free-thinkers that the only place in the world where real free thought is tolerated is in countries where the Christian spirit has kept flowing a measure of true liberality.—REV. SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER, *Calvary Episcopal Church, New York.*

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Courtesy, United Seamen's Service, Inc.

FRONT LINE FIGHTERS ON LEAVE

For the men who pass the ammunition across submarine-infested seas, the worldwide units of the United Seamen's Service provide "the counterpart of the USO and the Stage Door Canteen" (page 37). Here survivors of a torpedoing spin yarns over their beer in a Glasgow USS hotel for officers and men of our Merchant Marine

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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

FEBRUARY 1944

VOL. LXXX NO. 2

Our Opportunity–and Yours

How, in fields we cover, can *Survey Midmonthly* help elicit, channel, and serve the creative leadership called for by these changing times?

A progress report to Survey Readers and to members of Survey Associates

LAST fall a group of key people was asked to serve as initial members of a new Editorial Advisory Committee to assist in the development of *Survey Midmonthly*. (You will see who they are by turning the page.)

In mid-January, nineteen of them met with members of the staff and board of Survey Associates to take stock of immediate issues, changing trends, opportunities for action—of the implications of things happening today in social work and social movements.

Springing spontaneously from the discussion comes the announcement in this February *Midmonthly* of plans for action and the organization of a national campaign to enlist broad support for the program which the committee sees ahead.

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LEADING UP TO THESE STEPS WERE EARLIER ONES. In August, Bradley Buell of the headquarters staff of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., had come to us as executive editor, bringing to *Survey Midmonthly* the background of a hundred swift community surveys of public and private activities.

In September, for a third year we brought out a special number of *Survey Midmonthly*, this one focusing on city, state, and national war fund drives; and reaching a total circulation of 65,000 copies or reprints for educational use.

In November, in line with *Survey procedure*, plans were canvassed with a group of key people in the field of behavior, with the result that next month we bring out an opportune *Mid* special on "Juvenile Delinquency."

We Discuss Issues

THERE WAS GIVE AND TAKE AT FOUR EXCITING SESSIONS of our new Advisory Committee at its two-day meeting in New York in mid-January. The participants drew from their broad and varied experience a panoramic picture of problems, issues, and responsibilities—old and new—challenging social welfare, health, and recreational leadership at every corner of its responsibilities.

Here are only a few of them:

When war boom cities are demobilized, how will our settlement laws affect the many families who may come to need emergency relief?

Will veterans' relief plans conflict with or reinforce steady progress towards stable public welfare service?

Will 10,000,000 enlisted men, accustomed now to new recreational opportunities in camps and communities, create a vastly new demand when the war is over?

What of the permanent implications of the widespread "'teen-age clubs"?

What of the changing scope of public health and medical services, of the influence of new medical discoveries, and the effect of point rationing on nutrition?

What is the future function of casework in our present setting of community services? Do some of its new uses by selective service and industry give a key to better interpretation?

Where is the fast moving emphasis on "community organization" headed?

Is increased participation by labor and management changing the traditional structure of social work?

What skills are developing to meet the impact of interracial conflict in all fields of social work?

How can social work move to bring its experience to bear on affirmative postwar planning to meet problems of unemployment, housing, juvenile delinquency, and the like?

We See Needs

THE PURPOSE OF THE COMMITTEE'S DISCUSSION WAS TO help plan the part which *Survey Midmonthly* should play in interpreting needs, proposals, developments. Their interest in it was as a medium through which to interpret the whole field, rather than any single part. They saw

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the "common denominators"—problems, issues, and methods—which cut across functional and administrative lines. They envisaged the total constituency of social work—citizens, laymen serving as board members, executives, agency staff members—all those who need to know not only what is going on in their own back yards, but also trends and experiences in not-so-different back yards in other fields and other communities.

✦ ✦ ✦

THEIR CONVICTION GREW AS TO THE OPPORTUNITY CONfronting *Survey Midmonthly* for an expanded role in educational interpretation.

They came to the conclusion that Survey Associates must have more resources to enable the *Midmonthly* to fill that role adequately. They were convinced that it should have added editorial staff for field reporting, for swift research, for consultative planning, for the sure assemblage of materials and opinion, now and in the future.

They saw the need for $20,000 in new memberships and contributions as the minimum requirement for the job.

Those who took part in the conference saw also in the existing working scheme of Survey Associates, Inc., a structure through which they could work toward this end. Survey Associates is a membership corporation, non-partisan, non-profit—not unlike colleges and philanthropic societies. One out of twenty of its regular magazine subscribers are members contributing $10 or more a year to carry forward its non-commercial work of exchange, inquiry, and interpretation. Of this, $5 covers a joint annual subscription to *Survey Midmonthly* and *Survey Graphic*.

We Plan a Campaign

THIS REPRESENTATIVE ADVISORY GROUP—WITH FULL APproval and support of Survey Associates—announces the launching of a national campaign to muster 2,000 new members and contributors in behalf of its *Midmonthly* Fund. Organizing and sponsoring the campaign is a

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY EXPANSION COMMITTEE

Pierce Atwater, Chicago **Roy Sorenson, Chicago**

Co-chairmen

Paul T. Beisser, St. Louis
Dorothy L. Bernhard, New York City
Dr. Carl E. Buck, New York City
Irene Farnham Conrad, Houston, Tex.
Judge Walter S. Criswell, Jacksonville, Fla.
A. A. Heckman, St. Paul, Minn.
Harry O. Page, Augusta, Me.
C. Whit Pfeiffer, Los Angeles, Calif.
Gay B. Shepperson, Washington, D. C.

State chairmen will be appointed in each of the forty-eight states, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Hawaii. As they accept, their names will be reported in the pages of *Survey Midmonthly*. Each state chairman will be responsible for appointing local chairmen in his territory.

Organization is to be completed within the next two months, and the campaign itself will open by mid-April.

New York City, with a head start, already has an organizing committee, composed of Horace H. Hughes, *chairman;* Dorothy L. Bernhard, Sallie Bright, Edith Morgan King, Natalie W. Linderholm, Ollie A. Randall, Bent Taylor, Ordway Tead, and Clare M. Tousley.

We Urge Support

TWO THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS, SPREAD OVER THE COUNtry, seems a modest goal. But the added income of their contributions, the new vitality of their interest, the breadth and depth of their influence, will give social work the assurance that *Survey Midmonthly* can and will serve tellingly.

Old friends, whose loyalty through the years has preserved Survey Associates' unique tradition, will be invited to take part in the campaign and welcome these newcomers to their ranks. In their own communities, readers of the *Midmonthly* can spread the word, and help make the task of their state chairman just that much easier.

This is a cooperative endeavor, as has been everything Survey Associates has ever done. With your help Survey Associates undertakes to—forward march!

Survey Midmonthly
Editorial Advisory Committee

Bradley Buell, New York City, *Chairman*
Survey Associates, Inc.

Pierce Atwater, Chicago
Community and War Fund

Paul T. Beisser, St. Louis
St. Louis Provident Association

Dorothy L. Bernhard, New York City
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American Public Welfare Association

Gay B. Shepperson, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Children's Bureau

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National Council, YMCA

Bent Taylor, New York City
Community Chests and Councils, Inc.

Clare M. Tousley, New York City
Community Service Society, Inc.

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For Merchant Seamen

By DOUGLAS P. FALCONER

Executive Director, United Seamen's Service

ALMOST as soon as the United States Army took over Palermo, the basic services of United Seamen's Service were established there. The agency was hard at work some time before it could obtain quarters of its own in a city that had been heavily bombed and shelled.

With comparable speed, we have raced into other liberated areas—into North Africa where we established centers at Oran, Casablanca and Algiers almost immediately after the Nazis had been forcibly evicted; into the South Seas where we became very busy indeed in New Caledonia and New Hebrides, soon after the marines had taken Guadalcanal; and into Naples as soon as a semblance of order had been restored there.

According to reports from Walter West, former executive secretary of the American Association of Social Workers who is now our Mediterranean regional director, he and his associates in Palermo were able to give service at once to fifty-nine merchant seamen who had lost their ships in the invasion and to approximately thirty others whose ships lay anchored in the desolate harbor, strewn with the wreckage of Nazi and Italian craft. A good many of these men were hospital cases, and were sent to Algiers and Bizerte for further treatment. USS staff members visited them in Palermo and took care of as many of their requests as possible—gave them cigarettes and reading matter, arranged to forward their mail, and assured them that upon discharge they would be accommodated at one of the North African centers. Many of them were soon living at the Algiers residential club, completing their convalescence and awaiting repatriation or new ship assignments.

Later, sixteen members of an army transport crew, separated from their ship during the operations at Salerno, appeared on the scene. USS located the ship, obtained transportation to it, and provided cigarettes, candy, beer, magazines, and necessary clothing.

Between September 21 and October 31, 1943, ships reached Palermo with men suffering from a particularly virulent form of dysentery. Sulfa drugs reduced the duration of their attacks and they were soon able to rejoin their vessels, in the meantime being provided with various comforts and services by USS.

Two merchant seamen given loans from USS funds by Mr. West have ince called at the New York office to repay the money and to express their thanks. Others have written us in appreciation of the service given in a time and place of quasi-anarchy.

This emergency field operation gives a clue to what USS is doing on a truly global scale.

Between Pearl Harbor and September 1942, when United Seamen's Service was launched under the sponsorship of the War Shipping Administration, the public became conscious of the vital war role of the merchant seamen. Aware of their heroism as the submarine menace intensified, civilians demanded that crews of merchant ships have recognition and benefits comparable to those of the uniformed forces. There was, in addition, a three-fold practical problem to be faced in considering such plans:

1. New men had to be recruited for the Merchant Marine, to replace losses and to man the vast flotilla of new ships.
2. The health and welfare of the men already enlisted had to be safeguarded.
3. Their morale had to be sustained and reinforced.

USS was organized, as a private non-profit agency, to help meet the basic human needs of merchant seamen in wartime.

The Service made a general contribution to recruiting through the establishment of its worldwide health, housing and recreation units, providing for merchant seamen a counterpart of the USO and the Stage Door Canteen.

Much has been accomplished since September 1942, to supplement the health safeguards previously set up by the United States Public Health Service and the War Shipping Administration. Since 1793 the U. S. Public Health Service has provided medical care for diseased and injured merchant seamen. When the War Shipping Administration was established in February 1942, it included a Medical Department to supervise general health conditions aboard ship. Not fully anticipated, however, was the growing toll of overwrought nerves due to enemy action and wartime strain. The neurosis known to the army as "shell shock" in the last war and "battle fatigue," today, became "convoy fatigue" in the Merchant Marine. Cases of physical exhaustion, with complicating nervous vitiation, also appeared in growing volume. To provide for these needs a special medical division was established by the Recruitment and Manning Organization of the War Shipping Administration, under the general supervision of that agency's medical office. With the financial support and cooperation of USS, the division now operates five country rest centers in the United States, twelve port medical offices and a medical headquarters in New York City. This medical division examines men before they ship out, to determine their fitness for arduous voyages. Nearly half the men of the Merchant Marine are over thirty-five years of age. Many of them are in their fifties and sixties.

In 1943, the first full year of operation, the rest centers provided 46,000 days of care for men in residence from two to six weeks. The outlook is for a minimum of 56,400 residential days in 1944. This is in addition to service provided for merchant seamen at twenty-five hospitals and 125 clinics of the U.S. Public Health Service.

An international network of more than sixty residential and recreation clubs for merchant seamen help safeguard both health and morale. They are operated by United Seamen's Service, in close cooperation with the War Shipping Administration. In the summer of 1942 shore conditions for seamen in most ports were deplorable. There were no transient accommodations for men awaiting ship assignments. Owing to wartime crowding, seamen were sleeping in hallways, on docks and in even more dubious places—dives, flophouses and brothels—to the jeopardy of

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their health and spirit. Even worse conditions prevailed in bombed out ports abroad.

USS has to a great extent corrected this situation. It opened residential clubs in the Mediterranean, in Casablanca, Oran, Algiers, Cairo, Alexandria, Palermo, and Naples. It has five centers in the United Kingdom, and centers in South America, South Africa, Hawaii, the southwest Pacific, the Persian Gulf, India and the Caribbean. In the United States, seventeen centers are now in operation. Most of the USS centers are former hotels, operated as residential clubs, where the men may obtain entertainment and comfortable overnight accommodations. They pay cost prices for food and lodgings. Other facilities are financed by public contributions through the National War Fund.

During 1943, USS provided some 244,000 days' lodgings to seamen in the United States. This figure is expected to rise to 468,000 or more in 1944. Abroad, the comparable figures are 70,000 for 1943 and about 200,000 for 1944. Total check-ins in recreation and residential clubs at home and abroad were 721,770 in 1943; in 1944, they are expected to total at least 1,260,000.

SOME people think that when it comes to housing, merchant seamen should be provided with "flophouses," at about 50 cents a day. USS proceeds on a very different theory. In selecting its clubs, USS has considered the best none too good. In New York City, for example, the USS Andrew Furuseth Club, on East 37 Street, is the former Dartmouth College Club, located on the same block as the J. P. Morgan home and the Union League Club. In New York City, USS also has the former Hotel Wilshire, a modern seventeen-story structure near Central Park. In Baltimore the USS club is the former Baltimore Athletic Club, with a large swimming pool, gymnasium, and sun-lamp room as well as lounging and sleeping rooms. In Charleston the Villa Margherita, recently a fashionable vacation house, has become the USS club. Most of the rest centers are located on luxurious country estates.

In addition to these group services the WSA-USS medical division gives individualized attention to the men, both before they are sent to rest centers and after they arrive. Through the Personal Service Division, staffed by professionally trained caseworkers, USS helps many with personal problems. Most of the seamen, it goes without saying, do their jobs efficiently and get along comfortably with themselves and their shipmates. But some of the men—the relatively small proportion runs into thousands of individuals—are beset by wartime problems.

Unsolved, a personal difficulty may injure a seaman's effectiveness as a crew member. Further, it may make him a distraught and agitated person detrimental to the ship's morale. If the problem is sufficient to disturb a seaman, the Service holds, it deserves attention. Among the "problems" being handled by the Personal Service Division are: replacing lost papers, locating friends, obtaining shoe ration coupons, looking up telephone numbers or addresses for men in an unfamiliar locality, and so on.

Against the background of war's tragedies, putting a man in touch with a missing friend may seem a small matter. But if it sends the man off on his voyage in a serene state of mind, it is deemed useful by USS and its sponsors. The Personal Service Division even helps locate lost pets, and looks up special reading matter—activities decidedly below the level of what is sometimes regarded as the concern of professional social work. Duplicating the services rendered by other agencies is vigorously avoided.

The task of the Personal Service Division is to help remove obstacles to a man's efficient functioning in a setting that involves bombs, torpedoes, frightful weather and long periods of duty. The objective, in short, is not negative, that is, to forestall a state of helplessness, but positive—to make the man ready for dynamic action.

The Personal Service Division is well aware that it is operating in a series of endless individual emergencies, and it attempts only to render "short-time" casework assistance. That is to say, it is not seeking to shape new environments for its clients nor to bring about basic personal readjustments. If, however, the seaman's attitudes and desires seem likely to frustrate his attempt to solve his problem, the Personal Service Division presents a plan to him, based on professional experience. Usually such a plan is acceptable to the seaman, who is anxious only that his objective be achieved. Time is of the essence in all our operations.

Let me give an example of one of our intensive treatment cases. A seaman was in a port 500 miles from his home town. Due to sail within forty-eight hours, he was informed in a letter from his wife that his youngest child required an immediate tonsillectomy, another child had been reported as a "behavior problem" in school; the mother herself had an infected tooth. "What is to become of us?" she asked.

The seaman was going to be out of touch with his family for several months. Sailing under this load of disturbing news, he would be in an anxious state of mind during the voyage. Confronted with this situation, the Personal Service Division, through one of its professional workers, advised him: "Take it easy. We're going to handle this for you."

The difficulty really was that the man was caught in a mesh of unfamilar circumstances. Under peacetime conditions, safely at home, he would have been able to deal with the situation. But with sailing orders in hand, he could not even reassure his wife.

The personal service worker told him that USS would procure a competent doctor in his home town for Junior, recommend a good dentist for his wife and see to it that she had all her teeth X-rayed. As to the problem child, it informed him, somewhat to his astonishment, that such cases are frequent in modern society and that there are agencies prepared to deal with them. As to the expense, the Personal Service Division stood ready to advance the necessary money as a grant, or as a loan to be repaid later out of his wages, by installments if necessary. Gradually, the seaman relaxed. He saw, without loss of self-esteem, that the Personal Service Division was going to function in his absence as a father-surrogate in his family situation. He left with his ship, in a comfortable frame of mind, knowing that a report of what happened would be waiting for him at his port of arrival.

In such a case, the Personal Service Division either communicates with its own workers in the seaman's home town or with appropriate local agencies. Not only will the necessary medical or other type of care be arranged, but a local social agency may be asked to try to work with the mother to prevent future emergencies, in the hope that her next communication to her husband will be a cheerful one.

From a simple case like this there may be big dividends. A wife is likely to respond with enthusiasm to such assistance. She will communicate this enthusiasm to her hus-

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band. He in turn will pass it on to his shipmates, who then realize that, far from being neglected cogs in a vast impersonal machine of war, they are being backed up by the folks at home. This knowledge enables the men to face their arduous jobs with new determination and courage.

What USS has done, as the practiced eye can see, is merely to apply a developed casework technique in a highly complicated and depersonalized war effort. Our work is conducted in a setting differing greatly from much of the social service of the last decade. We are not dealing with a social depression or conditions due to poverty, the impact of which have resulted in a popular conception of casework that hangs like a shadow over all social work.

Very possibly all sections of our society, in a complicated transition period, need professional social service. Undoubtedly social work should not be confined in its civilian context to the slums. Other areas have their share of social maladjustment, as evidenced in divorce rates, genteel dipsomania, bizarre individual behavior, and general feelings of discomfort and dislocation.

Without the cooperation of the maritime labor unions, which are always in close touch with their members, this program could not have succeeded. Long at work to improve the conditions of their members, the dozen or so unions in the maritime field, many of them asking for something like USS long before it was formed, have recognized the value of the work we are doing and have done much to forward it. One of the unions, the National Maritime Union, CIO, has its own Personal Service Division, with which USS works in close harmony.

The existence of services such as these does not mean that people, seafaring men as well as landsmen, have lost the capacity to fend for themselves; it means only that they are living in such a highly formalized and depersonalized community framework that individuals increasingly have only functional contacts with each other. In lieu of help, advice, or guidance from a friendly neighbor, they must rely on formally constituted professional agencies.

It was to help remedy this condition in wartime that the USO was established. USS followed the lead of the armed service agencies in coming to the aid of merchant seamen, through its Division of Volunteers, which recruits hostesses from the various USS centers. The men have enjoyed knowing these hostesses, and the hostesses, all carefully chosen, have found that merchant seamen are not as rough and ready as they have often been represented to be. Like any large group of men, they are a cross section of many types.

So far as we have been able to determine from the reports of seamen themselves, the work of USS has been successful, even though, like other wartime agencies, the service has suffered manpower shortages and other difficulties, multiplied by the wide geographical range of its operations. And judged by the public response to our work, it seems to be generally recognized that these once-forgotten men as front line fighters are entitled to personal consideration, to comfort and good times between the long stretches of duty and danger at sea.

Board Member, Keystone of Philanthropy

By D. PAUL REED

Executive Director, National Information Bureau, Inc.

PHILANTHROPY ranks in size as one of the big ten industries of the United States. The capital assets of charitable, educational, religious, and other privately supported organizations, estimated to be well over $10,000,000,000, before the war were outranked in dollar value only by agriculture, railroads, oil, and electricity. Accurate figures showing aggregate annual income are not available, but it is certainly well over $1,000,000,000—more than it took to run our entire federal government some thirty years ago. Part of this annual income is in dividends and fees, and part of it is in contributions.

The volunteer board member is the keystone of this vast enterprise. He occupies a unique position of authority in American life. Human beings, sometimes in desperate need, are dependent upon his activities. Professional staffs are employed by him and report to him. The general public contributes millions each year because it trusts him. Our tax-supported national, state, and local governments recognize the special nature of his trusteeship by generally exempting from taxation the non-profit agencies he directs.

The spirit underlying our philanthropy is even more important than its size. Through philanthropy we are able to implement the ideal of "doing unto others as you would that they do unto you." Voluntarily, the more fortunate share with those less fortunate in time of need. By awakening public interest, and demonstrating usefulness, private philanthropy has also influenced greatly the advancement of governmental welfare work.

Far Reaching Service

THE FACT THAT THE SERVICES AND RESOURCES MADE possible by American philanthropy touch almost every one of us is not always comprehended, even by those closest to it. True, human beings whose need is beyond their own resources have been its first concern. For them we have our many family and child welfare societies, visiting nurse associations, convalescent homes, boys' clubs, orphanages, homes for the aged and other welfare agencies. But philanthropy's service reaches directly into the families of both rich and poor. Some of the readers of this article may have been introduced to this world in a philanthropically established hospital, or may now be turning to one for care because of serious illness. Perhaps they or their children have played in parks or playgrounds made possible by voluntarily contributed funds. Perhaps they have benefited by the programs of the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, YMCA, YWCA, YMHA; used philanthropically created libraries; attended an endowed preparatory school, college, university or professional training school. Many may be turning for recreation and inspiration to museums of art, natural history, or industry, or to the subsidized performances of symphony orchestras, opera com-

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panies, and ballets. And all of us are benefiting indirectly from the many non-profit research institutions in the fields of health, economics, and social welfare.

Responsibility for conducting all these important charitable and philanthropic activities centers in the individual board member. Usually he is on the board of a small organization, because few individual charitable and philanthropic agencies are large. But the way he, and others like him, operate in this position of trust determines the quality of these broad services.

Good Board Members

ALL HUMAN INSTITUTIONS HAVE THEIR WEAKNESSES—charitable and philanthropic organizations, among them. But their record, when viewed as a whole, has been one of notable achievement. Governing boards generally have been sound and effective, despite the fact that it is by no means easy to be a good board member. Many of our voluntary services are necessary because of social maladjustments, and the development and administration of voluntary programs to deal with these maladjustments call for creative thinking, individual initiative and group action.

Why have the boards generally done so well? The answer to this question is important, for good boards may find in it a guide to the continued maintenance of high standards, and boards striving for improvement, a path to their goal. A brief answer cannot be complete, but certain vital factors are clear.

Personal Trusteeship

RANKING FIRST IN IMPORTANCE HAS BEEN A HIGH SENSE of personal trusteeship on the part of most individual board members. The roots of this are in the ethics and precepts of the religious groups, which originated and sponsored early American philanthropies. In this tradition good board members are expected to know by personal participation that the organizations which they serve meet a real need, and are responsible and reasonably efficient. They are expected to be interested, intelligent, and willing to devote personal time and effort to the agency's affairs. They know that they should be informed about priority needs in the general field served by their agency. They are firm and courageous in insisting that their organizations meet these needs effectively. They enforce full honesty and responsibility in fund-raising. They recognize that in a very real sense they have accepted a position in which they are their brothers' keepers, in that their trusteeship is not on behalf of an organization or its staff, as such, but rather on behalf of the individuals they serve and the community which supports their service. In this knowledge, the good board member is humble.

Selection

ANOTHER FACTOR WHICH HAS GREATLY INFLUENCED THE quality of boards is the tradition of careful selection of new members. Voluntary boards generally have within themselves the power to provide for the nomination and, in effect, the selection of their associates and successors. This process can and does operate in reverse: bad and incompetent boards may perpetuate themselves, sometimes necessitating outside community pressure for change.

But where the tradition of careful selection is at its best new board members are chosen for several of the following attributes: willingness to work on behalf of others; reliability and responsibility; intelligence; leadership capacity; community respect; generosity; knowledge of the community needs; specialized abilities such as in investment, administration, law, medicine, education, public interpretation. Because few board members can be experts on all phases of a program, good selection must keep in mind the desirability of a teamwork relationship—with "backs" and "linemen" in proper proportion and in the right places.

Training

RANKING NEXT IN IMPORTANCE TO SELECTION IS THE training of new board members, particularly in respect to tested policies and operations. Frequently this is almost an unconscious process, achieved naturally through association with oldtimers on the board and with staff members. Some boards, however, have developed a ladder of progression from committee to committee, leading to membership on the over-all governing body.

Formal courses are rare as yet, and probably will not develop except as they are demanded by board members themselves. The need for them was described by Sidney Hollander, president of the National Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds and member of many other social welfare boards, at the 1939 National Conference of Social Work:

> The factors involved [in board membership] are so vast and so intricate that, at best, we can achieve but a superficial understanding. . . . If special preparation is needed for social workers, why not for those who plan their programs and direct their agencies? Perhaps you think this is impracticable? It is being done. Quite a number of agencies are now conducting special courses for prospective board members, and more will take up the plan as soon as we realize that present conditions involve not only a waste of human values . . . but also a great waste of money. . . .

Many organizations today systematically use several kinds of supplemental aids to help board members discharge their board duties more successfully. Local councils of social agencies or their equivalents provide individual boards with that over-all view of a community's needs and services which is essential to the wise planning of individual programs. Many national organizations render specialized assistance to local agencies either affiliated with them or working in the same field. Board members who take advantage of the opportunity to attend local, regional, and national conferences are bound to have their own vision and knowledge enhanced through contacts with others interested in the same problems as they. Available also is a vast amount of literature, in the form of special reports, pamphlets, books and magazines. Judicious selection of the best and most pertinent material for circulation within a board has been found to be a useful method of keeping the members informed about current trends and issues.

Protecting the Public

BACKING UP THE AMERICAN TRADITION WHICH HAS SET a high standard of personal trusteeship for board members, dictated their careful selection, and emphasized provision for continuing education, are a number of non-profit accrediting agencies, established to maintain standards, which exert practical pressures upon weak, incompetent or morally bankrupt organizations.

In the educational field, for example, there are six or more regional or national associations which rate colleges

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in terms of their curricular equipment and educational standards. Many a college has mended its ways to gain desired recognition from them. The fact that many colleges and other organizations regularly apply for foundation grants has had a useful "accrediting" influence, although most foundations probably would disclaim this as a major function. The American College of Surgeons regularly rates hospitals all over the country, thereby stimulating hospital boards toward high achievement. Despite the fact that their power depends primarily upon public opinion and the natural aspiration of boards for a high rating, these and other specialized agencies like them exert a more useful influence than is generally realized.

In the widespread field of voluntary health and welfare there are advisory services readily available to almost anyone who may be asked to join a board or contribute to agencies or otherwise support them. In some 600 cities a community chest, or an affiliated council of social agencies gladly advises inquirers about local, national, and international organizations. Information about local agencies is available from their own analyses: reports on the national and international agencies, other than religious, are obtained from the National Information Bureau, 205 East 42 Street, New York 17, N. Y., which was created to perform this function for chests and other organizations or individuals who take out membership. In some cities a somewhat comparable service is also available from the local Chamber of Commerce, or Better Business Bureau. By using these services a person may accept membership on a board or contribute to an agency with assurance that he is not doing more harm than good.

Bad Board Members

No panorama of American philanthropy would be complete without some very special attention to those derelictions by board members that are responsible for some of our ineffective agencies. Such agencies range in character of "badness" from incompetence to outright dishonesty. They are not so numerous in local communities, for most local agencies are members of community chests and federations, which have, as one of their most important functions, supervision of the organizations receiving their support. Questionable organizations at the national level are more numerous than ought to be the case. At that level, because joint financing is rare, there are usually no simple means of accrediting our many good national agencies and at the same time warning the public against those that are of dubious value.

The fact that we have bad philanthropic organizations is directly attributable to indifferent, incompetent or bad boards. Perhaps few members of such boards ever intended to be indifferent in their service, nor are many of them actually dishonest. But their careless disregard of publicly accepted responsibilities permits and encourages both incompetence and dishonesty in organizations operated under their names. The error of their ways is quite likely to fall under one of three classifications:

Prestige Conferring

There is that conceited individual who considers himself solely as a prestige-conferring board member. He is a letterhead trustee, publicly prominent but privately inactive. Year in and year out, his name is headlined under the aura of altruism. What does he give the public in return for this specific trust and honor? Nothing. A theater manager who similarly headlined the name of Helen Hayes on his billboard would be forced to refund money if she was not actually participating in the production. Why should we tolerate in philanthropy an ethical standard lower than that in the entertainment business? The letterhead trustee may not be aware that he is harboring under his wing a bad or fraudulent philanthropy and is apt to be most indignant if he is publicly exposed. But it was his business to *know*.

Habitual inactivity on the part of a member of a board is a positive rather than a negative evil. It is a betrayal of confidence on the part of those the public should be able to trust.

Good Intentions Only

Then there are the many prominent individuals who delight in joining or sponsoring philanthropic organizations, primarily because of their enthusiasm for high-sounding purposes. They should be warned to "stop, look and listen." Almost anyone possessing paper and pencil can write dozens of high-sounding purposes. The National Information Bureau was asked for reports on some 600 national philanthropies last year, and every one of them had a high-sounding purpose. Many of them, nevertheless, were definitely substandard. A good philanthropic organization must have more than a good statement of purpose. It must conduct an effective program to accomplish that purpose. Today, too often agencies presumably endeavoring to educate the general public or to render some

Inventory for Board Members

Good business organizations, as a matter of routine, take periodic inventory of operations, personnel, and finances. Good charitable and philanthropic organizations should periodically do no less.

If your board has not yet acquired this invaluable habit, why not start it now? It is one of the best methods of insuring an alert, focused, and continuously useful program. Perhaps the following questions, or a set more specifically adapted to your purpose, might constitute the basis of discussion at early board meetings:

1. *Purpose:* As a non-profit organization, we should be aiming towards certain specific accomplishments; what are they?

2. *Specific Activities:* What program activities are we currently operating? Are the results what they should be?

3. *Relationship to Comparable Services:* What comparable services (non-profit, governmental, or commercial) are being conducted for the same general group in this community? Is there duplication or conflict?

4. *Unmet Needs:* What gaps in our type of philanthropic service exist within our community, and who should be meeting them?

5. *Finances:* In our fund-raising, are we meticulously honest with contributors and the community at large? Are our financial reports audited, published, and in such form as to be clear to all? Is our budgeting procedure sound?

6. *Organizational Weaknesses:* What are our most outstanding weaknesses as an organization? Board....., Administration or Method ....., Staff ....., Equipment ....., Community Interpretation ....., Financing ....., Location .....

7. *Economies:* Are there any sound economies of time and money that can and should be made in our trusteeship?

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kind of service to veterans are actually racketeers' dreams. Without conducting any program beyond token advertisements or publicity, a promoter can and does fill his pockets with thousands of dollars in easy money. His most helpful partner in crime is the prominent individual who does no more than "lend his name" because of a naïve belief in a high-sounding purpose.

"Passing the Buck"

A THIRD GROUP ARE THE BOARD MEMBERS WHO AUTOmatically assume that the other "good" people on the letterhead already have investigated the organization and determined that it is responsible, honest and effective. The board members of this group do more than say "let George do it." They assume that George has already done it. The National Information Bureau frequently has traced a whole series of board members to the initial presence of one Mr. Prominent Person who accepted membership on a board without checking up on the organization. Indeed, no less than an earlier President and a Vice-President of the United States have been counted among this group. Too late they discovered that they were the keystones of an unsound philanthropy which, because of their names, collected four-figure contributions from a number of deceived and irate citizens.

THE OVER-ALL RECORD OF AMERICA'S CHARITABLE AND philanthropic organizations has been excellent, and in their achievement lies the highest possible tribute to the many voluntary board members. But there is room for improvement. If the members of boards who are ineffective were all to become first-rate board members, the immediate result would be a tremendous improvement in the work of the voluntary organizations—an improvement reflected in the enrichment of life for the many in our society who are the recipients of their service. On the board member depend these people, the contributing public and the community as a whole.

The Optical Membership Plan

By ESTHER LUCILE BROWN

Russell Sage Foundation, New York

"A LITTLE file clerk found her way to our offices. She had broken a lens of the glasses purchased a week earlier. The optician wanted three dollars to replace the lens. She had only one dollar, and asked if we would make the new lens for that. In neutralizing the broken pieces to determine the prescription, the technician found the lens to be little more than window pane. Surprised, he neutralized the other lens. It was the same. We asked the girl why the glasses had been prescribed. She said she had headaches. Had her headaches decreased? She said they had not. The doctor tested her eyes and found them as nearly perfect as eyes can be. Yet she had been sold a pair of glasses costing $13.50. We did not make the new lens."

This typical story is told by the director of the Optical Membership Plan of New York City.* Records reveal that a great many persons have come to this office wearing glasses quite unnecessarily. A nationwide survey undoubtedly would reveal that large numbers of persons have been fitted with spectacles they did not need and that frequently they could ill afford. On the other hand, it is estimated that some 21,000,000 persons in the United States need glasses and do not have them. The reason, more often than not, is that the price is prohibitive.

Recent years have witnessed frequent and sometimes passionate discussion of the question of how medical care can be extended to those of limited means and to sparsely populated rural areas, and also how it can be improved in quality. The effort to extend medical care has, however, not generally included certain important specialties of the health services. Thus relatively little public consideration has been devoted to the care of eyes and teeth. Such neglect not only means that millions of people do not receive needed eye and dental service, but it also enlarges the problems of blindness, oral pathology, and systemic disease for which care subsequently must be furnished.

Various experiments in these specialties have been undertaken by individuals or groups seeking to make service available to more persons or to bring it within reach of those in the low-income brackets. Some of these experiments are known to so few persons that they do not receive the community support permitting them to render service to the maximum number of patients, or to demonstrate their worth as desirable patterns.

This article offers a report of one experiment, now almost four years old, in caring for the eyes of members of low-income groups. The author has no participation in the plan, except as a subscriber, but because of her long interest in how professions may be made to serve social needs more effectively, she has been provided with every opportunity to watch its growth and development. The project has emerged from its early struggles and uncertainties competent to serve large numbers of New Yorkers with expert eye service at reasonable prices, and to point a way for other communities, large and small, to provide more adequate eye care.

The Optical Membership Plan is the creation of Mrs. Leila Ettinger, whose husband was an independent optical manufacturer and later president and general manager of an optical company in Chicago, subsidiary of a nationally known firm. Often Mr. Ettinger told his wife how exorbitant he considered the prices of eye glasses; how unreasonable the difference between cost of production and price to the consumer. At the time of his early death, he was preparing to attack the methods of dispensing spectacles which he considered to be inefficient, as well as unjust.

Mrs. Ettinger decided to carry on his work. How could she provide a completely safe procedure in examining eyes and prescribing glasses, at a fee proportionate to slender purses? She carried the question to ophthalmologists and other physicians, to medical economists, and those operating group health plans. Particular help came from the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care which in 1932 had published its report on Optometrists.

*The Optical Membership Plan has no affiliation with any of the several purely commercial optical plans.

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Optometrists are entirely competent, wrote the Committee, to perform the visual part of an examination, refraction; frequently they are not adequately trained to diagnose diseases of the eye. Ophthalmologists, medical eye specialists, on the other hand, are too highly trained to spend their time in refraction. The public generally has to choose between the two. The person who visits an optometrist will be measured for refractive error and the proper lenses prescribed, but serious pathological conditions may be overlooked. The patient visiting an ophthalmologist who prescribes lenses as well as makes medical examinations probably will have to pay a large fee for a service that might, in part, be rendered equally well by a less highly trained man. The solution lay, the Committee concluded, in the working together as a team of several optometrists and an ophthalmologist. Thus proper eye examinations could be assured while costs were reduced through the more efficient utilization of the time and training of practitioners, and through decrease in overhead.

Mrs. Ettinger reasoned that these methods for lowering costs could be extended a step farther. Why should patients be provided with a prescription that they must then take to an optician's shop? The maintenance of such shops would add to the price of glasses, even though the cost of medical eye examinations and of refraction were reduced. But if the preparation of lenses and the fitting of spectacles were done within her own workshop, the economies could be passed on to the patient.

Still further assistance was furnished by the example of the Associated Hospital Service of New York City. Here group enrollment, and prepayment for hospital care, based on sound insurance practice, had rapidly led to the building up of a large membership at a reasonable fee to the subscriber.

Mrs. Ettinger opened her office in the centrally located Salmon Tower on Forty-Second Street. Without sponsors and only an untested service to offer, she went out to solicit group memberships. Early success in winning the interest of the personnel director of a large chain of stores brought her subscriptions from 30 percent of the employes, and also self-assurance and courage. She learned that only about one of these employes in a hundred had ever had an examination by an ophthalmologist. She learned, too, that those who had bought glasses had paid from 25 to 50 percent more than they would have to pay through the Optical Membership Plan.

MANY groups have been added. They are as varied as New York itself—for example: International Business Machines, a well-known trust company, an insurance company, a large tug and towing company, a candy factory, the Welfare Council of the City of New York, the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, Actors Equity Association, the American Federation of Radio Artists.

Total membership is at present some 35,000, with a considerable number of individual members included in the count. Field visits to enroll individuals are too time consuming to be profitable, but anyone who wishes to subscribe is welcome.

The technique of the plan is very simple. If you are one of a *group* that wishes to participate, you fill out an application blank to which you attach a dollar. You receive a membership card, good for one year both for you and your immediate family. Unlike many health service plans, the fee is the same for the individual as for the group subscriber, but the family of the individual member is not included.

Examination is preferably by appointment. This saves the time both of staff and patient. The medical examination is given by an ophthalmologist who is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and a member of the American Medical Association. For many years he was associated with outstanding New York hospitals and clinics; since the inception of the plan he has been employed by it on a full-time salaried basis. He works in an air conditioned office with all the necessary scientific and technical equipment. Should he find some pathological condition of the eye or indication of systemic disease, he would refer you—since the plan does not engage in medical care—to your family physician or to the county medical society for advice concerning treatment. If your eyes are normal except for the possibility of defective vision, one of the university trained optometrists, likewise employed on a full-time salaried basis, makes a further examination to determine whether or not you need glasses. As is frequently true, you may be told that they are unnecessary. If their use is recommended, the optometrist writes a prescription for the required lenses and fits the frames selected. The total charge up to this point is the one dollar subscription fee already paid. That fee also entitles you to as many examinations during the year as you wish.

WHAT you must pay for a pair of glasses depends upon the strength and complexity of the prescription, and upon the type of frame you select. Only first quality of lenses, mountings, and frames are used. Prices generally range from six to nine dollars. Bifocals, tinted lenses, and luxury frames cost somewhat more. Prices are substantially less than in most other places where materials of equal quality are used.

From the viewpoint of the subscriber, this plan has much to offer. Even the person who does not know the difference between an ophthalmologist and an optometrist automatically receives a medical eye examination. The fact that both ophthalmologist and optometrists are employed on a salary basis is one of the most valuable safeguards against exploitation. The practitioners have nothing to gain from prescribing unneeded glasses; they receive no commissions; they are under no compulsion to sell a daily quota of spectacles.

From the viewpoint of ownership and management the picture is less favorable. Mrs. Ettinger has invested a considerable amount of private capital in the plan, and she has worked unceasingly for its success. That it should have been able to meet all operating expenses is no small accomplishment for so young and relatively unknown an organization, but its owner has deducted nothing for her services or as interest on her investment.

No foundation or other organization has made a temporary grant that would have aided the plan in expanding membership and in becoming stronger financially. In the estimation of the author, the service provided has been too generous. For a membership fee of one dollar, the privilege of examination probably should not be extended to the family of the group subscriber. The current practice of permitting a person who does not use the plan during his membership year to obtain a subsequent examination without subscription, should be abolished. Individual members should be charged a somewhat larger subscription fee.

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Probably the greatest handicap is the fact that Mrs. Ettinger cannot advertise, nor publish the names of her staff. The leaflet, "Your Eyes Are Priceless," is the only descriptive literature available for distribution. It includes the statement that the names of the ophthalmologist and the optometrists do not appear, because such publication would violate the ethical standards of the American Medical Association and other professional organizations to which they belong. Adherence to this ruling is essential if the plan is to maintain men of professional stature on its staff, but it places the organization at a disadvantage in obtaining members. Occasionally someone has spoken about the plan over the radio or in the press. A brief flurry of new members has always resulted. If Mrs. Ettinger were able to use the radio to announce her services and prices, as do certain commercial organizations of opticians, her membership problem probably would be solved.

To achieve reasonable financial security, the number of subscribers needs to be doubled and the provisions for membership somewhat revised. Operating within a professional service that frowns upon advertising, the plan can only increase its membership if it is able to devote more attention to an educational program, or if interested persons with ready access to the radio, the press, and the platform assume responsibility for speaking in its behalf. What would probably yield the largest results in the long run would be financial assistance from some appropriate foundation, sufficient to permit addition to the staff of one or two competent persons who could devote their entire time to educational and promotional work.

In an effort to strengthen professional support, Mrs. Ettinger appeared two years ago before the Advisory Committee on Ophthalmological Public Relations of the Medical Society of the County of New York. After describing the Optical Membership Plan in some detail, she invited an investigation of records and facilities. She believed that such an investigation might yield helpful suggestions, while any approval or recommendation by the Committee would be a decided asset. After many months, the *Journal of the Medical Society* reported that the Committee had decided to study the plan. No examination has yet been instituted, perhaps because the war has reduced the size and the available time of the Committee.

To buttress organizational structure and encourage community support of the plan, several advisers recently suggested that the Optical Membership Plan be incorporated as a non-profit organization, with a board of directors. Mrs. Ettinger immediately accepted the suggestion, and is making active efforts to put it into effect. She is also organizing an advisory committee and a group of sponsors.

Unless membership can be increased, with enlarged professional and community support, the Optical Membership Plan is likely to find itself engaged in a bitter struggle with the combined forces of practitioners who examine eyes and measure vision, and optical shops that sell glasses. Thus far these groups have offered relatively little opposition. The war has brought plentiful money, and decreasing numbers of optometrists. The Optical Membership Plan, moreover, has been small and relatively little known, and has had a woman as chief executive. They could afford to remain silent and wait. But the plan keeps growing stronger, and ugly threats begin to be heard: threats that avenues of communication through the press and radio will be closed, that the plan is now doomed to extinction.

Three groups in society have a stake, in the author's opinion, in the outcome of this experiment: the staff of the Optical Membership Plan; those persons, whether members or not, who want the privilege of obtaining really good eye service at modest fees; and those, even if they do not wish the service for themselves, who want to see such opportunities available to others. The first group is prosecuting its task assiduously. The second and third groups have, as yet, done little. If they wish the experiment to succeed, and to influence the planning of similar services elsewhere, it would seem that the time had come when they should prepare to demonstrate the efficacy of social action.

Without Benefit of Settlement

By GLEN LEET

Administrator, Division of Public Assistance, Rhode Island State Department of Social Welfare

RHODE ISLAND is the first and only state in the union to have abolished state and local residence laws. Neither the state, nor any city or town in the state imposes any settlement, residence or citizenship restrictions upon eligibility for any type of public assistance. The elimination of the settlement and state residence requirements for general public assistance was accomplished in the Rhode Island General Public Assistance Act of 1942. State residence and citizenship requirements for old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind were eliminated in 1943.

Following close on the decision in the Supreme Court of the United States in the famous Edwards case, these steps were taken on the theory that the United States is "one nation," in which there is no place for state or local trade barriers, settlement laws, or similar restraints on free movement of its people.

Even the most superficial observation of public welfare activities reveals that public assistance social workers are accustomed to indulging in a most elaborate set of inherited motions which do not contribute to the basic objectives of public assistance laws or the welfare of recipients. The Rhode Island General Public Assistance Act of 1942 was designed to eliminate some of these useless motions as far as general public assistance was concerned. This act threw out all conditions of eligibility for relief except need.

As soon as the settlement requirement for general assistance was done away with it became apparent that no useful purpose was served by continuing the residence requirement for old age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children. In fact, such requirements worked to the financial disadvantage of the state, for when they were struck out it became possible to transfer to the categories, where the state received 50 percent federal reimbursement, a number of general assistance cases, in which the state and cities and towns were paying the entire cost.

Rhode Island's experience so far has indicated that the supposed advantage of settlement laws is almost completely

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fictitious. In the first place in almost every state the number of persons who are actually denied assistance because of lack of settlement is insignificant in proportion to the entire assistance burden. The problem seems large only because so many of the states do not have any satisfactory method of meeting it. This was discovered in Rhode Island when the state, under a transitionary law enacted in 1940, agreed to reimburse cities and towns 100 percent of costs incurred in assisting persons who had lived within their borders less than five years. During the two years this law was in operation it cost the state less than 7 percent of the total general relief expenditures. It seemed then, that in Rhode Island at least, the complete elimination of local settlement and state residence requirements would not impose any unreasonable burden.

MANY persons used to contend that if the state were to eliminate residence requirements people would flock into Rhode Island from other states in order to secure assistance. Experience has indicated that this fear was without foundation. To date the Division of Public Assistance has been unable to locate a single individual who has moved into the state in order to secure assistance. This was in spite of the fact that the average Rhode Island monthly public assistance grant of $34.89 is the second highest in the nation, and is substantially higher than the average grants in the adjoining states of Massachusetts ($28.12) and Connecticut ($28.89). Since the year following the elimination of the settlement requirement corresponded with the beginning of the boom in wartime employment the general public assistance rolls were considerably reduced by 47.2 percent, and the experience of the year cannot be pointed to as a significant indication of what can normally be expected following the abrogation of settlement laws. However the fact that Rhode Island's drop in general assistance was just a little bit more than the drop of 42.4 percent in the nation as a whole, would seem to indicate that people were not moving into the state to secure relief during this period.

During the past few years many people have moved to Rhode Island in order to secure jobs. These newcomers provide manpower for shipyards, for the torpedo station, and for the machine tools industry. Some of them have come from New York, some from Vermont, some from New Hampshire, some from Maine, some from Massachusetts, and some from Connecticut. It is true that a small proportion of them have become sick, or have required public assistance for other reasons. Rhode Island has given this gladly. It would have been contemptible if the state, after depriving other states of their most valuable assets, their working men and women, had taken the position that it was going to deny assistance to those who had run up against hard luck.

When a state repeals its residence laws and agrees to assist all persons in need within its borders, it actually absolves itself of all legal responsibility for persons who leave it. However, Rhode Island has been guided by a good neighbor policy in order to prevent hardship. This policy was embodied in a statement sent by the State Director of Social Welfare to public welfare agencies in other states, which said in part:

> As a matter of being a good neighbor to other states, the State Department of Social Welfare recommends to cities and towns that they grant authorizations to return persons to Rhode Island in any situation where it is apparent that such a return is socially desirable, and will contribute to the well-being of the person concerned. This policy is effective regardless of the length of the time which a person has been away from the state or the length of time which the person resided in the state previously. Rhode Island will not ask any other state to authorize the return of any needy person unless such return is considered socially desirable, and will contribute to the well-being of the person concerned.
>
> In view of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the Edwards case, Rhode Island will not authorize the return of any person and will not request an authorization from another state unless such a return is desired by the person concerned.
>
> Although, as previously indicated, Rhode Island has no legal obligation to care for any person who has left the state, please be advised that we desire to work in terms of the closest cooperation with other states, and it is the Rhode Island policy to interpret social desirability in such a manner that it will not work a hardship on other states.

Thus our policy is based upon "social desirability" rather than upon rigid legal conceptions. It has been applied to institutional care as well as to public assistance.

We find that states which have been accustomed to deciding questions of settlement on a strictly legal basis are somewhat baffled when they have to deal with a state which is concerned only with the question of "social desirability." For example, one state sent us a court ruling by a judge that it was socially desirable that a certain family be returned to Rhode Island. The authorities in that state found it difficult to understand our attitude when we would not recognize a statement, even though from a judge, which was unsupported by any social data. We would gladly have accepted evidence which would have established the fact that in Rhode Island the family would have better opportunities for employment, would be enabled to live with friends or relatives, would have better housing, or would be better off in any other way, but we were totally unimpressed by a court ruling.

SOME people think the settlement problem can be solved by simplifying laws. This is a snare and a delusion. I have tried over a period of ten years to draft a simple settlement law. Once I thought I had succeeded. A legislature passed my simple law. The most uncomfortable weeks of the following year were those which I spent in trying to work out reasonable administrative interpretations of this statute. Settlement laws represent a Gordian knot. They cannot be untangled, simplified, or made uniform. The only practical solution is to cut the knot and abolish them completely.

On the other hand, the legal problem involved in eliminating settlement laws need not be complicated. A state could accomplish this by the enactment of a law stated as simply as the following:

"No person who is otherwise eligible shall be denied assistance by the state or by any of its political subdivisions because of lack of residence or settlement. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed."

Some states might find it desirable at the same time to increase their reimbursements to political subdivisions for public assistance purposes.

But if a state wishes to remove artificial restrictions to migration, it should go beyond abolishing its settlement laws. In Rhode Island we have done this by providing that a person receiving assistance who wishes to move out of the state may do so and continue to receive aid as long as his

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need continues. The desirability of taking this step was made apparent by a situation which arose directly out of the war emergency. In one war impact area certain work vital to the whole war program was seriously handicapped by the fact that it was impossible to find additional housing facilities for war workers. Some recipients of old age assistance had expressed the desire to move from this overcrowded area in order to live with relatives in other states where there was less congestion. But under state policies at that time they would have had to forfeit their rights to old age assistance if they were absent from the state for more than three months. This three months' limit has now been lifted, and several old age assistance recipients have moved away to join relatives, thus making their former living quarters available to house vitally needed war workers.

How can a state afford to do this? As far as we can determine, it has not cost anything, other than the shock involved in disposing of some long established traditions. During the past month the amount which Rhode Island spent on old age assistance recipients living outside the state came to only 1 percent of our total old age assistance expenditures. If we had not liberalized our policy, probably most of these persons would have remained in war congested areas, where the cost of assistance would certainly not have been less. We believe this policy has brought advantages to the community, to our war industry and to the happiness and contentment of our senior citizens to whom it has meant the enjoyment of a greater measure of freedom and security.

We do not know exactly how many persons who are now receiving assistance in Rhode Island would have been ineligible had our settlement and residence requirements not been abolished. The reason we do not know is because the whole expensive time-consuming administrative work involved in determining settlement and residence has been eliminated. We have reason to believe that the cost of assisting the newcomers is not nearly so great as the administrative costs involved in attempting to establish settlement or residence for every individual applicant for assistance. Moreover, with war depleted staffs we probably could not have maintained a high level of social service if we still had to fritter away our time on settlement investigations. We do know that the elimination of settlement restrictions has prevented hardship in some instances and that it has been possible to give assistance where needed much more promptly.

There are critics who say it may be all very well to eliminate settlement laws during the war period, but it will not be practical when the war is over. They ask: What will the situation be when the torpedo station closes, when the shipyards have contracts canceled, when war industry no longer needs machine tools? In Rhode Island we may be wrong, but we think our policies will prove just as practical in the postwar period as at the present time. Many war workers who came here from other states have left their families behind and will want to return to live with them. However, if they go back home it will be because they want to resume pre-war associations and not because we pushed them out of Rhode Island.

The USO in War Industry Communities

By E. CLARK WORMAN

National Industrial Services, USO-YMCA

THE village of "X" was a cross-roads center in a rich farming community. Its 800 people were small shop keepers, a few professional folk, retired farmers, and workers in various surrounding fields and towns. They were simple, friendly people. They loved their homes, were proud of their town, were loyal to their churches, and paid their taxes to keep up a good school, a good sanitary system and good village institutions.

Like the shock of an earthquake came the news, in the summer of 1941, that a huge defense plant was to be located on the edge of the village—and a powder plant at that! The government would spend $90,000,000 for the plant; $600,000 for a new school; $210,000 for new housing; $250,000 for sewer and water extension; $706,000 for paving, curbs and gutters; and over $1,000,000 for up-to-date highways! Millions of dollars were coming in—but the town did not like it. "X" did not want to be made over.

Months passed. Came Pearl Harbor. A huge war plant sprawled over the countryside for miles. Some 29,000 construction workers moved in—and then moved on. Another wave of workers rolled in, 10,000 strong, people who had come to stay. Many were persons of education and culture—teachers, clerks, technicians. Seeping into the village homes, they filled every possible sleeping space—spare rooms, porches, attics, closets, garages, chicken houses and even the village jail.

What happened to X has happened to hundreds of cities and towns throughout the United States: to Warner Robins, Ga., where a village of forty-six people was engulfed in a flood of 10,000 new workers; to Portsmouth, N. H., whose population of 15,000 was doubled over night; to Mobile, Ala., where the population rose from 78,000 in 1940 to around 250,000 in 1943; to San Pablo, Calif., where 30,000 people moved in on 3,000; to Vallejo, Calif., with 100,000 new people in housing projects.

There never has been anything like this in American life before and no one can foretell what the social consequences may be in time. The social facts are ugly. Children suffer first. Working mothers, day or night, add to child problems. Other mothers become lonely in the trailer camps or housing units. Young people in their teens are deprived of the normal outlets for high spirits. They may have money, but what is the good of money if you can't spend it? The nearest movie is miles away.

There are tens of thousands of Negroes in some of these areas. Thousands of Negroes work in the navy yards of Bremerton, Wash. In stores and restaurants signs have quickly appeared — "Only white people served here." "What's the good of a job," the Negro says, "if you can't find a place to eat?"

What USO Does

FROM THE START THE UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS were committed to serving war workers and their families. In the early days of the war, service to the armed forces

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rightly took first place. But because of what was happening in and to these new communities, local committees and industrial leaders began to call for help. The morale of workers had to be kept up if war production needs were to be met. Someone must care for children and provide wholesome occupation for the spare time of youth. Four of the cooperating agencies in the USO tackled the task and now there are 210 war-impact areas where one or more of the agencies are at work. Of these there are forty-five in which work is carried on for both industrial workers and servicemen.

The USO entered these communities usually after a careful study had been made in cooperation with the Federal Security Agency and at the request of some organized body of citizens in the community. Workers addressed themselves to the obvious need of helping people get adjusted to their new ways of living. The simplest personal services were given. Organization came later. No two communities need the same thing, but methods of approach to the problems may be indicated by the following illustrations:

Trailer Camps Need Everything

"I'M SORRY, MISS, BUT THIS IS THE ONLY PLACE WE CAN talk. My husband is sleeping, so I work over here. Do come in."

It was the laundry for a trailer camp of 132 units located on a bleak hill top near Bethlehem, Pa., far from shops, schools, and other community interests. In the friendly talk that followed, the USO caller learned that bathing the baby in the sink is not easy or pleasant; the disposal of garbage a headache; there was no play space for the children, especially since night workers had to sleep daytimes; there was no place to meet the neighbors, no place to spend an evening with friends and no place to get a bit of fun out of life.

The visitor moved immediately to get help. She begged the federal authorities for two extra trailers for a USO center and got them. The people themselves supplied tables, chairs, a radio and a sewing machine. Curtains were put up at the windows. There was an "opening" of the new center and soon activities were in full swing. Pre-school children gathered here daily for supervised play under the direction of a trained volunteer. Their mothers —wives of steel workers and workers in other plants— used the sewing machine to make clothes for themselves and the children. The women met for hot luncheons which they prepared themselves. Here they held their parties and planned for recreation activities in the camp. This was to them the one bright spot in the whole community.

Another USO worker was visiting families in the trailer camps near Morganfield, Ky., where she found the wife of a worker who was seriously ill. The woman needed a difficult operation, but was fearful of what would happen to her three-year-old child during her six weeks in the hospital. The USO made arrangements for the care of the child in a local orphanage, thus relieving the mother's mind and making possible her full recovery.

Helping to Get Acquainted

ONE DAY THE BULLETIN BOARDS OF THE GREAT AIRCRAFT plants around Inglewood, Calif., carried this unprecedented bit of news: "State Parties—Iowa, New York, Indiana and Oklahoma." The news was electric. Here were these 100,000 new people from all over the map—scattered in housing projects, trailers and camps—people who were utter strangers to each other and to this part of the country. They were to be given a chance to get together in groups that made sense. Somebody from home might be there—someone they knew. The USO and the Chamber of Commerce got together and the parties began.

Iowa was typical. Two hundred and fifty men, women and children from Iowa came together. Some had been in the community for a quarter of a century. A fourth of them had been there less than a year. The oldest was ninety-five and the youngest was one year old. But they were all from Iowa and that was what counted. After a plentiful basket supper, the fun began. They crowded around a large Iowa map on the wall and wrote their names in their respective counties. In a browsing corner many looked through papers and publications from Iowa. In a quiz on Iowa a twelve-year-old stumped the chairman on the railroad mileage in the state. Prizes were home baked pies. Old town, new town, trailer town were forgotten—as they went back home in memory to the state that mothered them all.

Helping People to Help Themselves

MORE THAN 50,000 OF THE MIGRANT ARMY WERE MOVING into Allegheny County, Pa., one of the great steel centers of the United States. Hurriedly, twenty-two housing projects with from 250 to 1,000 fairly comfortable homes were built, for the most part on waste land, away from normal communities and miles from the plant. As the families settled into these closely built government areas, problems quickly arose. They had to live together happily, but how could they go about it?

The Federal Housing director asked the USO director to see what could be done. An experiment was tried in three projects. The USO director talked with likely leaders, found what they most wanted to do, and suggested that they form a single organization which would be responsible for the activities of the project. They formed a group of about thirty men and women, calling it a Tenants' Council. The council learned that mothers wanted a nursery, a kindergarten, and a sewing club. The children wanted a movie. Men wanted horseshoes and discussions. Young people wanted to dance. Boys wanted baseball and football. "We don't want money," they said. "We'll pay for it if you'll show us how for a while." And so they assessed themselves, devised money-making affairs, and soon were self-supporting except for the time of the USO workers and the first costs of movie films. They built playgrounds, bought dishes, put fans in their meeting rooms, cleared out storerooms and put in games. They bought a public address system and built up a library of records.

In two years, the USO had helped to establish twenty-two such Tenants' Councils, most of which were successful experiments in democratic living. There are scores of other activities that help to make life more livable in the war industry communities. They vary with the type of community, the facilities available, and the level of local leadership. The USO may be housed in a federal building or a renovated residence or store, or perhaps have only an office from which to work. Whatever the base, an attempt is made to meet the needs with the resources at hand. Activities can be grouped roughly as personal ser-

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vice, social adjustment, informal education, religious counseling, music, arts, drama, and physical activities.

Personal Services

IN CHILDERSBURG, ALA., ONE DAY, ONE OF THE USO workers went into the ladies' room and found a mother scrubbing her three-year-old son in the wash bowl. The embarrassed mother explained that they lived in one room, without running water, and she could not work in the room while her husband slept. She had been coming to the USO and staying until four o'clock when the man got up to go to work. The worker made the woman feel at home and explained that the USO was there for just such needs.

Women come to the USO to wash and iron their clothing, to sew and knit. Newcomers are helped to find homes.

In Pascagoula, Miss., job seekers were arriving at the railway station before sunrise. The place was closed and there was no one there to advise or direct. By the time the employment office at the plant was open, the new workers were so discouraged that many went back home. The USO put on a special worker to meet the early train. The building was open and warm. Coffee and food were available. There was a place for the children to sleep.

Social Adjustments

THE SOCIAL NEEDS OF YOUTH AND ADULTS ARE MET IN many ways. Boy meets girl in wholesome environment at daytime and evening dances and parties.

At San Diego, Calif., nearly 1,000 employes participate each week in a swing shift dance from 2 to 6 A.M.

In Vallejo, Calif., teen-age groups meet for club activities in a firehouse, where the firemen move the apparatus out to make room for the club activities. There are mature counselors who help with vocational and personal problems. Hundreds of girls are trained as hostesses and helpers in the many activities in the unit.

Informal Educational Programs

THESE PROGRAMS ARE FOUND IN MOST USO CENTERS. Some groups meet in the USO building while others get together in the housing centers and dormitories. Spanish and French classes, arts and crafts, postwar planning, critical community problems, all find a place in this type of activity.

Today an educational program for adults is being set up for the whole of San Diego County. Leaders are being trained and groups are being enlisted in widely scattered areas.

Libraries are found in all units and where local libraries are available, the USO books and magazines are supplemented from local resources. Visual education programs are widespread but of varying value in quality.

Religious Counseling

RELIGIOUS FORUMS AND MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES ARE a part of work programs. The three cooperating faiths are represented and each deals with its own adherents.

Music, Art and Drama

THESE ARE FEATURES OF MANY CLUBS. THERE ARE SYMphony orchestras, jazz bands, rhythm bands, choruses and glee clubs. Art classes and exhibitions are arranged, with trained local leadership. Dramatic groups and radio broadcasts are emphasized. Music appreciation groups use records selected by a national music director. Every unit has its period for community singing either in the club house or in connection with outdoor affairs in summer.

Physical Activities

MATURE WOMEN ARE INTERESTED IN "KEEP FIT" CLASSES, bowling and swimming. Young people of both sexes join in swimming and skating parties, bicycling, ping pong, basketball and tennis. Square dancing attracts both young and old. Industrial recreation councils are being organized and include representatives of management and labor in plants, leaders in the social agencies and in public recreation. San Diego, Calif., has an outstanding organization with countywide activities.

Guiding Policies

THE BASIC DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND THE industrial service of the USO is that the former is centered primarily in the USO club near the military establishment, while the latter is centered in the community itself. The military use community resources in many ways for the benefit of servicemen. The industrial service enlists and trains leaders for community affairs. It develops local organizations which are concerned with the welfare of the whole community. It encourages local financing of many activities so that people may grow in self-reliance. All of these things make for the upbuilding of a democratic citizenry.

National policies for the industrial services of the USO are worked out by a national committee set up for that purpose. They must have the final approval of top executives.

Four of the six cooperating agencies in the USO participate in this industrial service. The National Travelers Aid Association offers casework, travel service, information and assistance with the grave housing problems of workers. The National Catholic Community Service, Women's Division, and the Young Women's Christian Association address themselves to the problems of women and girls. The Young Men's Christian Association works primarily with men and boys. All are concerned with family life and the total welfare of the community.

The locations in which the agencies work are determined by a national committee composed of representatives of all six agencies. In some of the large war industry areas all four agencies unite in what is called a joint agency operation. One agency is given the directorship and the others provide staff members.

Looking to the postwar period, the USO seeks to transfer progressively its responsibility for program to the established agencies in the community. Thus at the end of the war the USO will not have to *turn something over* to the local community, but the local community will be in charge of a project with capable, well trained volunteer leadership. It will in fact belong to the people of the community. They will have established local procedures and in some instances provided most of the funds. In some centers the work may be absorbed by an existing local program, public or private. If it calls for the creation of a new organization—a public recreation center or a new agency unit—it can safely be left to the judgment of local citizens what form or name the agency is to take.

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PALO ALTO PUBLIC LIBRARY READING ROOM

Opportunity to Learn

By ELIZABETH E. HOYT
Professor of Economics, Iowa State College

WHEN President Roosevelt aroused the country by saying that a third of the nation was ill fed, ill clothed and ill housed, he might well have added another item to his catalogue of want. The same third of the people are ill educated to raise their standards of living —they are the ones seldom reached by adult education programs designed to improve nutrition and household management. The problem is not simply one of poverty; it is also a matter of affording suitable opportunity to learn to those who need it most. The huge figures of those who participate in adult education projects are impressive; but, more closely scrutinized, the figures show that it is people from the "two thirds" who swell the numbers by being educated over and over again. Those who need help most are much less frequently in the picture.

A year ago at Iowa State College we set out to discover some of the reasons for this widespread condition. Since the state extension services represent the largest adult education program in the country, our first inquiries were directed to them. Leaders in the Iowa rural extension service freely admitted that the 150,000 families reached by their home economics education program included relatively few of the poorest in the state. The same was true almost everywhere. Only in a few states like Wyoming, where something like democratic frontier conditions still prevail on the ranges, did it appear that the poorest third participated as fully as the higher income groups. Leaders in urban work reported the same weakness. The people who came out to be educated were generally from the middle and upper income groups. Even the federal WPA educational program for homemakers, expressly set up to reach the poorest families, actually had functioned very largely among other groups.

An extensive study of fifty families who were living in the poorest section of Ames, Iowa, revealed some of the reasons. None of the women in these families was enrolled in the three classes for homemakers conducted in the city, though one of the classes was held in the very section where they lived. None of them listened to the popular homemakers' program broadcast daily by the college radio station. When asked why, we were given some surprising answers.

"We don't need to know any more. All we need is more money." This answer was the most typical reply—made by half of the women interviewed. It came, for example, from a mother whose family had eaten pork chops the day before but neither fruit nor vegetables. It came from a mother who could not sew and whose children were all wearing rags. It came from a mother who could never find time to make the beds, and from another whose children were fretful all day long. Yet at our first suggestion that knowledge as well as money would sometimes help, these fifty women were able to think of only twenty-eight problems that they could not solve with funds alone. However, as the investigator kept on talking in a friendly way, every woman brought up problems that funds would not solve, until finally they had presented us with a total of 457. The most common questions were connected with the proper selection of food, but almost all the women also brought up problems of family health, of management of time and money. From this we concluded that our first business was to find ways of making the families conscious that education could help them.

Arousing interest, important as it was, turned out, however, to be only half the task. In some cases our women had been enrolled in classes, but later dropped them. The usual explanations were: "I went to a class, but I didn't like it"; "The teaching was too high-up"; "It wasn't for people like us; I didn't feel at home." Their real reasons were more difficult for them to define. Some were tied up with the fact that others in the class had known more, had been better dressed, or had failed to accept the poorer ones into their circle. Again, the teachers had assumed that everybody in the class had a certain set of conventional standards. While meaning to be sympathetic, they were not personally familiar with the standards, the values and the limitation of resources among poorer people. They could teach subject matter but their frame of reference was faulty. "I took little Walter along with me to class, and the teacher said we hadn't fed him right; she said he needed braces," one woman said. "She didn't know what a healthy child he is." It was easy to see that this woman, at this stage, felt that her child in braces would be a stigma for the child and a public confession of the family's failure.

IN this connection, a sympathetic teacher told us how frequently she had come up against a social inferiority complex. Women were too sensitive to speak of their greatest problems, especially where their family pride was involved. "But that is not all," this teacher said. "With more limited resources than other people, they often see no way to make an improvement without upsetting something they think more vital still. We have to realize that and respect their point of view. One of my women had four children and used only a quart of milk a day. I asked her if some of the money spent for candy could not provide more milk. 'Oh, no!' she answered. 'My husband would never listen to that. He says it's the candy that makes the children love him.'"

Yet the failure to reach low income families has not been universal. In a few cases, at least, the needs of the families have been successfully met. What can we learn from the successful cases?

On one thing all leaders agree. Nothing is more valuable at the beginning than the right kind of personal contacts. The Farm Security Program, now largely abandoned, offers an excellent example.

The supervisors relied almost wholly on personal contacts to arouse and keep the interest of their clients. They met the women in their own homes and at their own level. Further, they visited homes not once, but again and again; at times as a demonstration, they even cleaned their clients' houses. But such intensive help, of course, could reach, relatively speaking, only a few.

On the other hand, the Jeanes system for and by colored people in the South makes use of home visits chiefly in the

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beginning and is much less expensive. The teachers trust to an initial home visit to make the families feel they have something to gain by taking part in group meetings. The Jeanes teachers also aim to reach families by interesting school children first. After these initial contacts the teachers rely on the program itself to maintain the interest.

In one county in Iowa we found a county home economist who had formerly worked for Farm Security. "I made up my mind," she said, "that whomever else I reached, or did not reach, I would reach the hired men's families. From my Farm Security experience I learned that personal contact was the first essential. They have to feel, first, that they are wanted, and then they will feel that they have something to get." She found two ways of making these contacts. A county home economist is usually too busy to make many personal calls, but this woman made a point of calling on the poorest families. First of all she talked about the children's interest in Four-H work and urged the mothers to let their boys and girls take part in the club work.

Children responded warmly enough; the support of their parents followed, and finally, from this beginning, the women themselves wanted to join the groups. This county home economist also kept suggesting to the local organizers that they seek the help of able women from the poorer families. These women drew in their friends and the word got around that everybody was really welcome. In fact, the personal contacts of the members of the class may be just as important as the contacts made by the leaders. In the city of Flint, Mich., for example, a nutrition class did reach the most needy by drawing them in at the start and making them the nucleus of the group. In practice, adult classes serve something more than an intellectual purpose. There is likely to be a strong undercurrent of social harmony in the group, and the motive that draws members to the class is partly social.

AFTER initial interest has been aroused, the question is what kind of program will keep the women coming? That question is best answered by successful examples. An outstandingly good one is an experiment carried on by a class in home economics education at the University of West Virginia, the class of a very unusual teacher. In nearby Scott's Run, a mining village, the students capitalized on an existing community spirit to get the women out to classes. From then on the problem was to set up programs that would meet the needs the women themselves could most readily see. In foods, for instance, the students proposed no fancy meals beginning with fruit cocktail and ending with snow pudding. Instead, they first went into the homes of the miners and observed that the commonest meal was fried pork, cornbread, and greens. Such a menu then became the backbone of their teaching—how to improve the food by better cooking and saving more vitamins in the greens; how to add to the meal such things as milk products to bring about a more balanced ration. The fried pork was not condemned but the students tried to make other foods appear more attractive. In cooking, moreover, the students started out by using the kind of utensils the women used themselves: the familiar iron skillet, the old enamel coffee pot. New kinds of equipment, when superior to the old, were introduced first as a novelty and not as a matter of course.

In the clothing classes the students were equally realistic. They went into the stores of Morgantown where the miners' wives bought the families' clothes, talked over the problem with the managers of the stores, and secured the loan of such garments as the families were actually buying. Then the students gave a demonstration of the garments that were good buys, and those that were not. They gave tests for quality, using the actual garments with which the women were most familiar.

SIMILAR in principle was a successful effort to improve home interiors, used by the Jeanes teacher in Christian County, Ky. In the initial visits to homes, the teacher pointed out that great improvement could be made with small sums of money and presently found a very poor home where the family was anxious to start on new ideas at once.

She gave the family instructions about making rugs and draperies from burlap sacks, showed them how to apply whitewash and paint walls and furniture, then how to make simple furniture from orange boxes. The home became a demonstration center for the neighborhood, and when it was finished open house was held and families from far and near came to see the transformation. In Alabama, a similar experiment included improvement of the exterior and planting around the grounds, with a community field day to celebrate its success.

In these three examples, food, clothing and housing were taught in the most realistic way possible, against the background of family experience. At no point did the women feel uneasy because they were losing contact with their own lives. The new idea in every case was not what the teachers could see the families needed, but what the families could see themselves.

All leaders who have given thought to the matter agree that a response from the low income groups depends to a great extent on the personnel of the teachers; and the basic choice of people is even more important here than in many other teaching fields. At Scott's Run, it appeared to be an advantage to have the classes actually carried on by students though under mature direction. The girls did not inspire the awe in the miners' wives that might have been the case with older and more privileged teachers. The students, a little insecure themselves, concentrated on the first essential, namely, to get a real response from the women in the area.

The success of the Jeanes programs is very closely related to the fact that teachers have been chosen because they could enter into the real lives of those whom they teach. The first Jeanes teacher, Virginia Randolph, whose influence on the program has been immense, was the daughter of a slave, bred in the greatest poverty. She used her own small salary for the materials with which she taught those whose experiences she knew.

A great asset in the Farm Security Administration program was that its supervisors had the best kind of opportunity to learn through it the point of view of the lower income groups. People with this background are now entering other fields of adult education. As one woman said: "I have worked in the state extension service for five years, but we always spent our time with people like ourselves who came asking aid. Until I went into Farm Security I was not even conscious of the other big group that we missed." Here is a source of available personnel with the vision and imagination necessary to reach the lower income groups in large numbers. Enough has been done already to point the way.

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Here in Washington . . .

By Rilla Schroeder

THE President's budget message of January 13 calls for re-reading. Newspaper headlines generally concerned themselves with the colossal figures involved, and overlooked or played down significant paragraphs outlining the Administration's peace and postwar proposals.

They were comprehensive paragraphs. Special writers, who paid more attention to them than they received on the front pages, saw in them the most complete statement yet made on the Administration's program for postwar readjustment and preparation for peace. They covered a wide range of subjects, including contract termination, disposal of surplus property, industrial reconversion, manpower demobilization and re-employment, public works planning, veterans' legislation, social security, and international relations. Very little was startlingly new but this was the first time the President had tied them together in one package.

In conclusion, the President reiterated his conviction that military victory in this war is not enough. He said: "We shall not have completed the defense of our way of life until we solve the second task, the reconstruction of an economy in which everyone willing to work can find for himself a place in productive employment. Victory will be not only a cause for joy over an accomplishment but at the same time a challenge to another great undertaking. You and I [he meant Congress by the 'you'] have the responsibility to prepare for victory and for peace. Let us make sure that the budget, the government's work plan, serves both ends."

In the President's earlier message on "the state of the Union" (January 11) his suggestion for a national service act raised such a commotion that the real meat was lost. The national service angle was, of course, important, but it would be, if adopted, only a war measure. The message also outlined what the President termed a second Bill of Rights, a new basis for security and prosperity. These rights, as "self-evident" as those to free speech, free worship, and a free press, included:

"The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries or shops or farms or mines of the nation.

"The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation.

"The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living.

"The right of every business man, large or small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad.

"The right of every family to a decent home.

"The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health.

"The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident, and unemployment.

"The right to a good education."

The President's recommendations on national service legislation were so bundled up with equally strong recommendations for other legislation that it is doubtful if Congress will accept them. Congress's reported "coldness" on the subject was a reflection of its views on these other matters rather than the so-called labor draft. And the President made it very clear that a national service act would be valueless minus four other points: "realistic" tax laws, renegotiation of war contracts, cost of food law and reenactment of the stabilization statute of October 1942. These five measures, he said, together form a just and equitable whole. "I would not recommend a national service law unless the other laws were passed to keep down the cost of living, to share equitably the burden of taxation, to hold the stabilization line, and to prevent undue profits," he declared.

Congress would like to pass a national service act by itself. They may do so, but they know they will be courting a veto.

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THE EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE Social Security Board, just submitted to Congress, recommends a federal insurance system covering health and disability. In the opinion of the board the lack of such a system is the most serious gap today in our social security program. "Average achievements in health security," says the report, "have little meaning to a particular individual; what matters to him is his own chance to live a full life unhampered by sickness or incapacity. The average conceals the fact that in all parts of the country there are groups whose chances of survival are no greater than those which existed in the United States sixty years ago. Some places in the United States, especially rural areas, are almost without access to modern facilities to prevent and cure sickness."

The board's recommendations, without being specific in every particular, follow the provisions of Section IX of the Wagner-Murray Bill, S. 1161. "Such provisions," the Board insists, "must preserve free choice of doctor or hospital and the personal relationship between physician and patient." They should maintain professional leadership, insure adequate remuneration to all practitioners and institutions, and guarantee the continued independence of non-governmental hospitals.

Other recommendations in the report are identical with those previously submitted. [See *Survey Midmonthly*, July 1943, page 201.]

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THERE IS A GOOD CHANCE THAT THE report of the committee investigating the Farm Security Administration may give that much maligned set-up a clean bill of health if not a pat on the back. The committee has concluded its hearings and the report is in the process of being written. It should be ready for the House by the end of this month at the latest.

Matters looked dark for the FSA when the committee went to work. Its chairman, Congressman Harold Cooley of North Carolina, had been one of the agency's bitterest critics. He had denounced it on and off the floor innumerable times. However, about that time former Congressman Frank Hancock, also of North Carolina, took over as FSA's new boss and Hancock and Cooley are old friends. No doubt Mr. Hancock was able to point out to Mr. Cooley some of FSA's contributions to national interests.

The understanding reached by Mr. Hancock and Mr. Cooley does not include any apologies on the latter's part for his former remarks. Mr. Cooley has not changed his mind on Mr. Tugwell, former head of FSA and now governor of Puerto Rico, nor on the agency's resettlement projects. Mr. Tugwell, however, has been eliminated from the picture and the resettlement program is being liquidated. FSA's two other major activities, rehabilitation and tenant purchase, apparently always had Mr. Cooley's approval. The report will urge their continuation and suggest that FSA's lending programs be combined with two types of Farm Credit Administration loans.

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The Common Welfare

Demobilization—From Now On

ACCORDING to figures now generally available, 635,000 men were honorably discharged from the army in the two-year period December 1941 to December 1943. Current discharges are reported at a rate of seventy to eighty thousand a month. Battle injuries accounted for only a small portion of the men discharged up to last December—only 10,000. Two hundred thousand men were released because they were over thirty-eight years of age, most of the others for physical or mental disabilities.

The fact that during the months from December 1918 to August 1919, following the end of the last war, the demobilization monthly average was only 250,000 should make us realize that demobilization problems are here and now—rather than merely a matter of postwar planning.

The January *Federator,* published by the Federation of Social Agencies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County gives a good picture of the considerable complexity of services organized for the discharged man in a local community. Pittsburgh's selective service boards have appointed volunteer rehabilitation officers to assist men who have difficulties in returning to their former positions. The U. S. Employment Service has a full time veterans' representative in the main Pittsburgh office. The Home Service Division of the American Red Cross, the Army Emergency Relief, and the Allegheny County Board of Assistance all offer case-work service and relief. Other agencies are also reporting discharged service men among their case loads. The Veterans Administration handles the adjudication of claims, and rehabilitation training for those with service connected disabilities, after compensation claims have been rated and approved. It is estimated that about one-fifth of the men returning to Allegheny County have been discharged on neuropsychiatric grounds. Psychiatric and psychiatric social work services are very limited.

Dangers of piecemeal planning are apparent. Now is the time to work for coordination, adequacy, and justice—in Washington, and in the local communities to which the 10,000,000 men of our armed services eventually will return. Utterly tragic would be anything less than the full use of present experience to perfect plans that will not only provide the right service for men who need help in making the inevitably difficult adjustments to civilian life, but will provide that service without confusion and delay.

The World and Its People

"WHAT is to be done with and for the people of the world?"

This question, basic to a solution of all other postwar problems, was posed last month to a panel of experts by Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild at the twenty-third annual meeting of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. Nobody had a pat answer, though all agreed that as long as some countries are so densely populated that they cannot supply a minimum subsistence to all their people, the rest of the world will be living on a powder keg.

Ely Culbertson, author of the "World Federation Plan," maintained that overpopulation cannot be solved by migration, but only through positive controls based on "a broad program of education . . . linked up with the medical and public health services of each country." On the other hand, Clarence Streit, president of Federal Union, Inc., looked with foreboding on the prospect of slowed up population growth in the democracies while in overcrowded countries under despotic rule the population increased by leaps and bounds. Warren Thompson, director of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, who pointed to the great differentials of population growth between the East and the West, maintained that migration could be an effective relief for overcrowded countries but that "peace will fail if we do not learn to control population growth." And Pennington Haile, executive director of the United Nations Association asked: "Can we hope that the pace of the spread of knowledge of the need to control the world's population can keep pace in the immediate postwar years with that very growth of population?"

"Population" became "people" again when Frank Notestein, director of the Office of Population Research, Princeton University, reminded the assembled company that planned parenthood, the scientific means of population control, cannot be forced upon people who are not ready to accept it. Suggesting that the first steps must be towards raising educational and health standards through "political and economic modernization," he said: "The rational control of fertility can only develop in the presence of rising levels of living, new vistas of human welfare, and that reasonable prospect for healthy survival, that gives the individual, child and adult, importance to himself and his family."

Skeletons in the Closet

MISTREATMENT of children by the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children became front page news again last month on release of the report of the Domestic Relations Court's investigating committee. The findings themselves were bad enough: "The society has failed in its obligation to the child in every aspect of its shelter operation, has wrought incalculable harm to thousands of children entrusted to its care. . . . Children were confined as long as two days and two nights in a basement coop . . . no special care is provided for pregnant girls, although some are there as long as five months."

Worse than the report itself is the fact that this is not the first time the SPCC has enjoyed public condemnation. (See *Survey Midmonthly,* November 1943, page 294.) Eight years ago the city commissioner of accounts reported on the lack of qualified personnel, and the general inadequacy of its program. Long since, informed social workers in New York City have known what was happening to children entrusted to the society's care. Yet no one ever succeeded in closing the shelter or improving its standards.

New York City is better equipped than are most towns with planning councils, professional associations, state agencies responsible for inspection, and national agencies—all concerned with better planning, raising standards, improving service in this and other fields. The city of New York itself pays to this society $90,000 of its $115,000 an-

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nual expenditure, and presumably expects to get value received for its money. Each of the above groups can give legitimate reasons for its part in the inability to cope practically with this particular agency. The fact remains, however, that this skeleton stayed in the social work closet until an internal riot and a blast by the newspaper *PM* brought it once again into public view.

Here is a place for real heart searching, that need not be limited to New York City. There are plenty of similar skeletons scattered about these United States. When someone rudely pulls them out, their bones inevitably beat out the question: "When planning comes, why must action lag so far behind?" There is no simple answer, but national leaders as well as local community organizers must keep the search for a solution persistently in the forefront of their responsibilities. For in the public mind today, more than ever before, there is an interlocking conception of all social work, public as well as private. The undermining of public confidence which results from an exposure such as this is felt on every front of good and honest work.

Music for Everyone

IT is heartening to know that even in the midst of war, plans can be made for the extension of those things that enrich human lives beyond mere animal comfort. Strangely in contrast to the violent news items surrounding it came the announcement last month that Leopold Stokowski, one of this country's greatest orchestra conductors, is to devote his future to bringing good music to the people. At the invitation of Mayor LaGuardia of New York, Mr. Stokowski will organize and conduct a full-sized orchestra, the New York City Symphony, which will perform low-priced concerts at hours convenient for working people.

Auditions for the orchestra personnel, which is to be open to both sexes and all races, are now underway, and the concerts are scheduled to begin early next month. The orchestra's musical policy will be to present selections from the world's best music as well as to give a hearing to new American composers. There will be popular concerts and series for children and young people. One plan is to hold, in addition to evening performances, short concerts at 5:30 so that people can hear music on the way home from work.

Mr. Stokowski is donating his services, which he expects to take up the major portion of his future time, to this effort to make it possible for people less than "well-to-do" to hear the highest quality of music often. The orchestra will be financed by the City Center of Music and Drama. Under the law it must become self-liquidating.

A Step Ahead

LAST month there occurred in New York City's Harlem an event which, though it received little notice, may be just as important to the future of race relations in this country as the much publicized riots of last summer. This was the reorganization of Sydenham Hospital, which thereby became the first voluntary hospital in the United States to function on a completely interracial basis. The medical staff is composed of both Negro and white physicians. There are colored and white nurses, colored and white technicians, colored and white maintenance workers. The board also consists of members of both racial groups. The reorganization of the hospital, which is a member of the United Hospital Fund and the greater New York Fund, was carried through by an interracial committee organized by the New York Urban League.

A School Step

ANOTHER significant break in the Jim Crow line in the North was achieved in New Jersey last month, with a decision by the State Supreme Court that the segregation of Negro school children in that state is unlawful.

The decision was handed down in the case of two Trenton mothers who applied for a court order requiring local school authorities to permit the transfer of their children to a more conveniently located junior high school which was restricted to white pupils. The two Negro children had been ordered to attend the New Lincoln School, which has an all-Negro student body, and which is located at an inconvenient distance from their homes. Further, the parents submitted, the New Lincoln School is an old, overcrowded building, and its curriculum is narrower than that of Junior High School No. 2, from which their children had been barred.

Justice Newton H. Porter, who wrote the opinion of the court, stated: "The sole question presented is the legal right of the respondent—Trenton Board of Education—to refuse these children admission in the school nearest their residences. The only reason the admission sought is denied them is because of their race. We think it clear that the children are unlawfully discriminated against."

A Great Citizen

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE of Emporia, Kans., who died in his home town on January 29 at the age of seventy-five, was a newspaper editor who, from a middlewestern Main Street, became known throughout the country and overseas as a great American.

Descended from a line of New England preachers and town clerks, son of a country doctor who migrated from Massachusetts to Kansas before the Civil War, William Allen White grew up with the new country. He helped support himself as a typesetter when he was a college student, and left the University of Kansas before graduation to go into newspaper work. At twenty-two, he was an editorial writer on *The Kansas City Star*. Three years later he purchased the Emporia *Gazette*.

Best known and best loved as a Kansas newspaperman, William Allen White crowded many other activities into his long, busy life. Never ambitious for public office, he ran for governor of Kansas in 1924, in protest against the Republican nomination of a candidate whom he charged with Ku Klux Klan affiliations. Mr. White was not elected, but he rolled up the amazing vote of 149,811. In season and out, he urged liberal policies in the councils of the Republican Party. In the first World War he toured Europe on a Red Cross mission. He went to Haiti in 1930, as a member of President Hoover's commission to shape a program for the ending of American intervention. In 1933, he visited Moscow, sending back stories to *The New York Times* and the North American Newspaper Alliance. He contributed to many magazines and reviews, and was the author of a dozen widely read books. The editorial he wrote on the death of his beloved young daughter, Mary White, is regarded as a classic. But perhaps he will be remembered longest, not as writer or editor, but as a great citizen—tolerant, wise, courageous, with unfailing zest for life and new experience, and the conviction that Americans fight, and ask no quarter, when a principle is at stake.

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The Social Front

Community Affairs

FINAL returns from 1944 community and war chest campaigns give evidence of philanthropic giving on a scale previously unheard of, a broader base of contributor support, the organization of many new chests, and a wider inclusion of local services, according to Esther McClure Moore in the January issue of *Community*. The total of $149,345,000 reported raised in 378 local communities is 102 percent of their combined goal, and reflects an average increase of 17 percent over amounts raised locally last year. Approximately 37 percent of the total will go to the foreign relief agencies that are members of the National War Fund. Ten cities had goals of $2,500,000, or more, and a total of thirty-six cities had goals over $1,000,000. Regionally, chests in the Southeast led with a 60 percent median increase over last year; the Pacific Coast showed a 40 percent median increase, and the Southwest 36 percent.

Mrs. Moore forecasts that sound and careful preparation will be needed for future campaigns to offset the inevitable loss of freshness and spontaneity, which has already begun to show itself in this second war chest year. Employe solicitation, for example, presented more difficulties in 1943 than in 1942. Solicitation had to be organized in the face of manpower shortages, crowded production schedules, and high personnel turnover. Recommendations for preparation of 1944 campaigns include emphasis on employe education and participation, cultivation of management interest and understanding, increased attention to year round educational work in the schools, and campaign openings of a civic nature instead of the traditional dinners.

Interracial Code—The Detroit Council of Social Agencies recently adopted an interracial code for use by itself and its member agencies in a re-examination of administrative and service practices. According to its provisions, clients should be served without respect to race, and the existence of a special racial agency should not keep them from receiving similar service from other agencies. Staff should be employed and promoted on the basis of ability regardless of race. Emotional acceptance and intellectual understanding of minority groups should be a prerequisite for all staff members. Boards should include members from any racial group consistently represented in the community. In general, staff and board members should be encouraged to participate in interracial activities; group-work agencies should promote interracial understanding; leadership should plan for the elimination of segregation; training schools should include courses designed to give interracial perspective; agencies should give field work training to students with different racial backgrounds.

Streamlining Goodwill— Organization of community goodwill in eight Michigan counties is reported in the January *Bulletin* of the Federal Council of Churches. Promotional work was undertaken last summer and fall by Professor O. Ulrey of Michigan State College under the auspices of the Michigan Council of Churches and Christian Education. Local committees were organized and followed up by a larger planning meeting of representatives from church, labor, civic, management, farm, and other groups. County conferences were organized on a round table pattern with discussion under adept leadership and no set speeches, no resolutions, and no plans for action. An initial general meeting at each conference chose topics for the round tables which were to follow on succeeding days. Favorite subjects included employment, wages and prices, juvenile delinquency, racial tensions, industrial conflicts. The conferences were usually held in a camp or summer resort conveniently near an industrial or farming center.

For the Demobilized—In announcing the organization of a new vocational service center, the YMCA of the City of New York emphasizes its plans to render service both to returning soldiers and sailors and to demobilized industrial workers. According to the announcement the new center will "help young men find employment in which they may use their abilities to the fullest." By merging into a central agency vocational services previously available in five branch Y's, the association can offer a full battery of resources, including vocational guidance with laboratory facilities for psychological testing, placement counseling through practical connections with employers in the New York metropolitan areas, coaching in job hunting skills, a special library with literature descriptive of all types of occupations and professions, and credit extension to young men who are without funds. Its director is Elmer Galloway, formerly executive director of the East Third Street Branch, who will have a staff of eight associates with special training and experience in vocational and placement counseling. Already in full operation, the center offers its services without cost to those who use them.

In Boston a Community Information and Counseling Center for discharged service men and women was recently opened under the auspices of the local Council of Social Agencies and financed by the United War Fund. Administered by a committee including representatives of business, education, vocational guidance, social service, and health agencies, the center employs interviewers to give information about insurance, taxes, employment, and other matters. Referrals are made to the appropriate agency when special help is necessary. Ultimately the center expects to serve displaced industrial workers as well as service men.

The Public's Health

INDIANA has set up a new division of tuberculosis control within the State Board of Health, with Dr. Holland Thompson as director. Immediate responsibilities of the division are to find undetected cases, and to secure treatment for known cases. The new division will attempt to keep a control upon the many chronic pulmonary tuberculosis carriers who have left their own communities, where they were identified, and become lost in war industry areas. The division will encourage extensive surveys by chest X-rays, and will offer consultation service and interpretation to rural practitioners. It expects to work in close cooperation with the Indiana State Tuberculosis Association, and with the U. S. Public Health Service, which furnishes technicians and portable X-ray machines for surveys in war industry areas.

Postwar Medicine— At a recent meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, Dr. Arthur Freeborn Chace reported on the progress of the academy's Committee on Medicine and the Changing Order, which was formed early in 1943 to study trends and possible developments in medicine and public health, in relation to the postwar world. The committee is composed of fourteen fellows of the academy and thirty-one outsiders, representative of labor, law, social work, nursing, medical education, dentistry, and public health.

After a year of study the committee has become convinced that planning by government, industry, labor and consumers will greatly influence the pattern of the future, and that the academy must

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help in the adjustment of medicine and public health to this pattern. Accordingly, it is preparing a series of monographs on medical practice, hospitals, medical research, industrial and labor medicine, medical insurance, and preventive medicine. Further monographs are in the planning stage, and will be concerned with such subjects as medical education, rural medicine, the specialist and group practice, community development, state and national medical services, psychosomatic medicine, and medical social service.

Nursing Evaluation—After a year's study of the society's nursing service, the Institute of Welfare Research, Community Service Society of New York City, has issued a report, "Family Health Service," a study of the society's department of educational nursing which describes the scope and content of the service, and formulates criteria for evaluating its quality. The study was prepared by Margaret L. Shetland, who was taken on the research staff for this purpose. She found, among other things, that in general the quality of the nursing service was high; that the greatest degree of effectiveness was in families which responded early in the contact and to which service was continued for at least six months; that most satisfactory results were yielded by cases in which the nurse had an understanding of the reasons underlying health behavior, and geared her work to family needs and responses. From the society, 105 East 22 Street, New York 10. Price $1.

Birth Control— For the first time in its history, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* has reported on contraceptives. The report, which appeared in the issue of the magazine for December 18, 1943, has been in preparation by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry since 1942. The information is presented for physicians, and contains criteria of acceptability on pharmaceutical and chemical contraceptive preparations. A further report on mechanical contraceptives by the Council on Physical Therapy is now in process.

Commonwealth Fund—During its twenty-five years of existence, the Commonwealth Fund has given $41,000,000 to local communities for the promotion of physical and mental health, according to the organization's 1943 annual report. Such gifts were responsible for pioneer work in the development of child guidance clinics, continued support of mental hygiene projects, demonstrations in child health service, the building up of rural hospitals, and the expansion of medical research. The fund's assets in 1943 were $49,000,000. Its income of $1,500,000 was the smallest it has ever reported. Of this, $324,000 was spent for medical research through appropriation to numerous colleges, hospitals, and special research units; $198,000 went for public health; $163,000 for mental health, and $24,000 was appropriated for special county health studies in Tennessee, Oklahoma, and Mississippi.

Jobs and Workers

THE problem of the "white collar" worker, and others living today largely on fixed incomes rather than on war industry wages, was laid before a subcommittee of the Senate Education and Labor Committee on January 25 at the first day's hearings of the committee's inquiry into living costs. Abram Flaxer, president of the State, County, and Municipal Workers Union of America, CIO, held that such workers need at least a 25 percent increase in salary to enable them to live above a "bare essential" standard. The subcommittee has no bill before it at this writing, and apparently has not attempted to formulate a solution for the problem. The current hearings are exploratory.

Women's War Wages— The question of the high wages earned by women in war industry is explored in a recent statement by the Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage of the New York State Department of Labor. This points out that the average woman working in the manufacturing industries in New York State earned $29.97 a week for the first ten months of 1943, including both straight time and overtime. This marks an advance over the average earnings of the same group in 1939, which amounted to $17.46. The statement points out, however, that rising living costs and taxes have largely absorbed the increase in earnings. The annual cost of living survey, just completed by the division, showed that the average woman worker, living as a member of a family group, needs $1211.13 a year for an "adequate" living ($23.10 a week). But "in order to include income taxes, additional social security taxes, and war bond deductions, this figure should be raised to $1,599.91 ($30.71 a week)." The greatest increase in living costs in the past year, the survey showed, was in food, with raw food prices up 9.7 percent, and lunches in restaurants 22.7 percent higher. Clothing advanced 5.3 percent, and housing, including fuel and light, 3 percent.

Labor Parley— The first world conference of trade unions will meet in London on June 5. The conference will include representatives of British and American labor bodies, trade unions of the Soviet Union and China, of the Confederation of Latin-American Labor, and refugee representatives of organized labor in Nazi-occupied countries. Decisions at the conference will not be binding upon the participating organizations, but will be subject to ratification through their regular procedures. It is planned to hold a two weeks session, the first week confined to United Nations' problems including the war effort, labor participation in the peace conference, and post-war adjustments; and the second week dealing with relief and rehabilitation after the war and the rebuilding of a European labor movement. By this arrangement, it is believed that representatives of neutral governments will be able to take part at least in the second half of the meeting.

Industry's Casualties—The labor press last month featured some figures on war industry casualties given out by the OWI in mid-January. These figures showed: That from Pearl Harbor to January 1, 1944, there were 37,600 workers killed in industry, 7,500 more than the military fatalities for that period; that 210,000 were permanently disabled, 60 times more than the military wounded and missing; that injuries account for four times as many lost man hours as strikes, and that 50,000 workers employed in manufacturing are absent every day because of accidents; that deaths and injuries on the job are occurring now at the rate of 270,000,000 lost man days a year, the equivalent of the withdrawal of 900,000 workers for a full year from production. In connection with these figures, safety experts point out that fatal accidents are only two thirds as frequent per 100,000 workers employed as in World War I, due to modern safety practices.

Negroes in War Industry— In a "progress report" on the employment of Negroes, the Committee on the American Negro in Defense Industries, of which Anson Phelps Stokes is chairman, views the present situation as hopeful. "It is not too much to say that the efforts made by various groups to integrate the Negro into war production industries have been, on the whole, encouraging," the report states. However, the committee points to six urgent "factors still to be met": More adequate opportunities for technical and scientific training, in which "some states are still backward"; the failure of some Negro workers to take full advantage of up-grading opportunities; "a tendency on the part of some divisions of management to compare the productive levels of new, inexperienced Negro workers with those of white workers of long experience"; discriminations against Negroes by some unions; discriminatory practices within government; "the further development of techniques and procedures for controlling factors responsible for racial riots in heavily populated industrial centers, and

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the creation of a more active and intelligent public opinion."

International Conference—The International Labor Office will hold its twenty-sixth session in the United States, probably in Philadelphia, beginning April 20. The decision to proceed with the regular meeting of the only functioning residue of the League of Nations was made at the meeting of the Governing Body of the ILO in London in late December. The conference is expected to last three to four weeks. The Governing Body fixed an agenda of seven items: The future policy, program and status of the ILO; recommendations to the United Nations for present and post-war social policy; the organization of employment in the transition from war to peace; social security; principles and problems arising out of the war; minimum standards of social policy in the dependent territories; reports on Conventions; director's report.

British Strikes—There were more strikes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the war year of 1943 than in any year since the Labor Ministry began to keep records in 1893. The total was 1,775 strikes, according to the Ministry of Labor Gazette, with a loss of 1,800,000 man days, the heaviest loss of man days through strikes since 1937. Comparing the British figures with those for this country, James B. Reston, writing in *The New York Times,* points out that Britain averaged 148 strikes a month in 1943, with an average monthly loss of 150,000 man days, while the United States averaged 309 strikes a month, with an average monthly loss of 1,275,000 man days. "Taking into account the fact that the United States has three times as many workers as Britain, the American strikes have in general been fewer, but have been costlier." The majority of the British stoppages have been "wildcat" strikes, without the consent of the unions, more than half of them in coal mines. British labor experts, this writer states, ascribe the outbreak of short, unauthorized strikes largely to "four years of strain and overwork."

Social Protection

BECAUSE of the comparatively large amount of venereal disease among Negroes, the American Social Hygiene Association recently held in New York a conference with Negro leaders on Wartime Problems in Venereal Disease Control. In addition to prominent Negroes, there were present government officials and representatives of the army and navy and of public and private health agencies to discuss the serious handicap venereal disease brings to health and efficiency, and the socio-economic factors leading to its prevalence among Negroes.

Out of the conference emerged a program proposing: the preparation of a manual of facts on venereal disease to be used by interested organizations; release of a statement by Negro leaders on the importance to the Negro of venereal disease control, and the need for his help in any control program; conferences on the subject with federal and state officials, voluntary agencies and groups; and the stimulation of Negro and bi-racial committee action to spread appropriate information about venereal disease, secure adequate case finding and diagnosing facilities, promote repression of prostitution, extend and improve the opportunity for and quality of professional training for Negroes, and further the use of Negro personnel in all phases of control. One suggestion made was that state health departments might re-evaluate their control programs in terms of various groups in the population, and allocate funds on the basis of need rather than population ratios, or less important factors. The conference appointed a continuation committee to follow up its recommendations.

Casework and V.D.— Late in 1943 three family agencies in Pittsburgh collaborated on a study requested by the department of health, which points to a possible broadening of agency patterns and methods. Its goal was to learn if girls and women referred for venereal disease treatment by the Morals Court to the Municipal Hospital could and would use casework help in redirecting their lives. During one month forty-five clients were interviewed by three caseworkers. On the whole, the women, despite the difficult setting for interviews, seemed to accept them as a helpful experience. Fifteen women requested service from social agencies, and several of them asked for the name of the interviewer for future reference, although they did not ask agency help.

Local Action—In Tacoma, Wash., a citizens' advisory committee, appointed by the mayor, has worked toward venereal disease control through three subcommittees: on education, on social protection and detention, and on law enforcement and prosecution. It has received close cooperation from the city health and police departments. The education subcommittee released news stories, editorials, and feature articles on health; gave a series of broadcasts in cooperation with the health department; put on a poster campaign; and held a contest through high schools for a slogan for a bus panel. It distributed 85,000 pamphlets throughout 200 industrial plants in the community, and sent out 25,000 additional pamphlets with public utility bills. The subcommittee on social protection devoted itself to improvement of city jail facilities, provision of housing for younger, uninfected girls, and the employment of a full-time medical social worker to help in the adjustment of first offenders, arrested on sex charges.

City health department reports show the results of this program through a decrease between 1941 and 1942 of 47 percent in "infectious syphilis" and 28 percent in gonorrhea cases. The rate during the first eight months of 1943 is still below the 1941 level. The citizens' committee recommends continued activity for control and prevention including provision of suitable housing, continued repression of prostitution, the close supervision of taverns, and the passage of a law to prevent unaccompanied women from entering taverns after 7 P. M.

Here and There—Alabama has embarked upon a venereal disease control program, carrying an appropriation of $75,000 a year. The program is to be developed on a county by county basis, with probably only five or six counties reached during this fiscal year, but with the goal of eventual examination of every person in the state between the ages of fourteen and fifty. One objective is the establishment of many more clinics for diagnosis and treatment. . . . In California the incidence of congenital syphilis has dropped from a total of 928 cases in 1938 to 739 in 1942. The reduction occurred entirely in the age group below fifteen. The drop in cases of infant syphilis is particularly noticeable: from 163 cases in 1938 to 74 in 1942. . . . Cases of primary and secondary syphilis reported to the New York City health department rose steadily during the first nine months of 1943. From January through June an increase of over 90 percent was registered in the 15 to 19 year-old age group, and of 34 percent in the 20 to 24 age group. Increases occurred only at these ages, and the total number of venereal disease cases declined from the 1942 level.

War and Welfare

WITH numerous local plans for pre-induction screening of psychoneurotics from selective service registrants now in operation, social service exchanges can look forward to a clearance of about seventy names per draft board per month, according to Dr. Luther Woodward of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. His estimate is based on the assumption that about 300,000 men a month will be inducted during the first six months of 1944.

In New York City nearly 500 volunteers, attached to local draft boards, are operating the screening program. Called medical field agents, these volunteers are trained social or health workers. They have the same status on the draft boards

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as the board members, or the cooperating physicians. About a month before a selectee's scheduled induction, his name is given to the medical field agent at his local board. A check is made against files of state mental institutions, and also against files of the social service exchange, to discover whether any social agency can throw light on his physical or mental health. A check is also made of his school record. In order to protect the privacy of the selectee, the information thus gathered is made available only to the local board physician and to the medical officer at the induction center.

For the Blind—One of the first things the American Foundation for the Blind does for a blinded veteran is to send him a Braille watch, inscribed with his name. According to the foundation's annual report, which emphasizes its work among the armed forces, "learning to tell the time on these watches is almost the first step in the readjustment of these boys to their new life . . . time weighs heavily with them." The foundation distributes other equipment useful to newly blinded soldiers and sailors, and, through personal contact, acquaints them with the services available to them throughout the country. In addition, the foundation has plans for raising a $100,000 fund for a research laboratory to develop special appliances for the blind after the war. Such work, says the report, cannot be left to commercial concerns, as there is no profit incentive.

National Industries for the Blind, a non-profit allocating agency for government orders for goods made by the blind, has received, and paid out to its workmen, more than $1,000,000 in wages for war work. Fifty-six non-profit workshops are now busy in thirty-two states. Plans are being made to continue these plants after the war, giving employment to 3,000 blind workers.

New Movie—In cooperation with the Office of War Information, the division of recreation, Office of Community War Services, has released a short film, "When Work is Done," which tells the story of a small town into which the war brought thousands of new people, and of how it solved its recreation problem through organized planning. Agencies and organizations wishing to use this film should address requests to the OWI film distributor nearest their community. Length, 9 minutes; size 16 mm.

Jewish Veterans—The Jewish Welfare Board and the Jewish War Veterans, both organizations accredited by the U. S. Veterans Administration to serve veterans in connection with benefit claims, recently formed a single Veterans Service Committee, to deal with Jewish veterans' problems. The committee will accept referrals by the JWV, and will urge veterans who have not already joined this organization to do so. In recruiting the committee's professional staff, the JWB will give preference to veterans, especially JWV members.

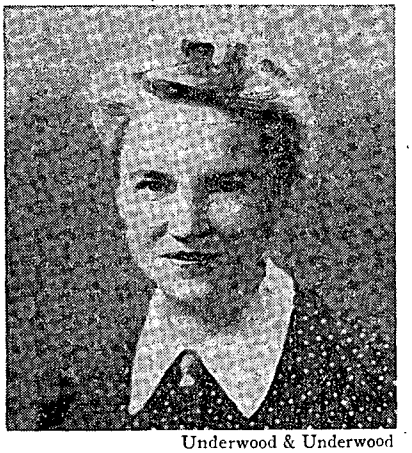
Work for the Handicapped—Absenteeism, labor turnover, and accident rates among handicapped workers are the same as or lower than among the able bodied, and productivity is the same or higher, according to a majority of more than 100 employers, included in a recent survey by the U. S. Civil Service Commission. The commission, urging the employment of the handicapped, suggests that employers send for its "Manual for Placement of the Physically Handicapped," query its regional medical officer, or write the medical director, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C. The manual is obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

White Collar Troubles—Since Pearl Harbor over 40 percent of the men and women who have asked help from the Jewish Social Service Association in New York City have been "white collar" people. The increase in applications from this group is predominantly related to war pressures, the association reports. Although most of the requests do not involve financial help, but are for assistance in meeting a personal or family difficulty, the rise in cost of living tends to bring many such difficulties to a head. Mothers, thinking of working for the first time, need help in planning for their children. Older people, faced with new hardships, and families needing to move in with relatives or friends, come for guidance necessary in unstable situations. Says Frances Taussig, executive director of the association: "The white collar group, whose situations have been comparatively stable in the past, are showing an increased and thoughtful use of casework help to consider their difficulties more clearly and work out the necessary readjustments for themselves."

Nurse Registration—A nationwide registration of all graduate nurses is to be conducted by the War Manpower Commission during the second week of February, which is to be known as Nurses Mobilization Week. The 25,000 members of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Medical Association will act as registrars.

The 1944 registration has been planned in order to gather up to date information on the more than 400,000 graduate nurses in the United States, only half of whom are in active service—40,000 in the armed forces and 170,000 in civilian nursing. The WMC has announced that the number of nurses needed in the armed services is rapidly increasing, while on the home front, crowded cities, overtaxed community facilities, long working hours, and lack of recreation tend to be a drain on civilian health, with a like increase in the need for nurses.

Refugees in Spain—The American Friends Service Committee estimates that there were approximately 10,000 refugees in Spain toward the close of 1943. Throughout last summer and fall the refugee situation in Madrid was in a state of flux. Large-scale liberation



Underwood & Underwood

MARY CRAIG McGEACHY

Probably one of the most intricate jobs in the whole field of social welfare was laid in the lap of Mary Craig McGeachy, until recently first secretary of the British Embassy in the United States, when late last month she was named chief of the welfare division of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Adminstration. In her new position Miss McGeachy will be responsible for the planning, supervision, and organization of essential relief for distressed persons and dependent groups, such as children, pregnant women, and the aged in the liberated areas. She will also assist in redeveloping national and community welfare organizations in these areas.

In thus becoming the first woman to receive an appointment of major importance on UNRRA's staff, Miss McGeachy seems to be following a recent trend in her career in achieving "firsts," for when she was appointed to the British Embassy in 1940 she became the first British woman ever to gain diplomatic rank. In the ten years between 1930 and 1940, Miss McGeachy was a member of the permanent secretariat of the League of Nations, assigned to the League's work in public health, social welfare, and economic studies.

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from the internment camp at Miranda started in March, but toward the end of May government policy was reversed, and in August the camp was again crowded with people. Recent indications, however, are that Spain is willing to cooperate in working out a solution for refugees, and plans for their evacuation are moving forward.

About 2,000 refugees are "stateless," and are the special concern of the Friends, who are cooperating with the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Brethren Service Committee, and the Unitarian Service Committee. The "stateless" include Jewish people repudiated by Nazi countries, and political refugees who cannot make use of their own embassies.

Concerning Children

THE Federal Works Agency reports that 2,065 child care centers operating throughout the country were receiving Lanham Act funds as of December 15, 1943. Of these, 1,345 were centers for pre-school children, 720 for school age children. This is nearly double the number of centers in operation in August, when the total was 1,047: 679 for pre-school children and 368 for those of school age. Altogether, 58,682 children were enrolled in all centers on December 15, compared with 28,041 enrolled on August 3. Total cost of center projects as of the end of November is estimated at $34,231,000, of which $18,629,000 was supplied through federal funds, and $15,601,000 by local contributions.

A special study of pupil costs shows an average expenditure of one dollar per day per child in centers caring for pre-school children, operating a standard ten to twelve hour day, six days a week. Variations of from 10 to 15 percent from the average occur locally because of differences in local circumstances. Centers for school age children show an average pupil cost per day of 50 cents, with about the same percentage variation.

ADC Problems—"There is no simple, universal answer to the question: should mothers with children seek employment?" says Margaret K. Bishop of the division of research and planning, Philadelphia Department of Public Assistance, in a report on an analysis of the department's aid to dependent children caseload. Commenting on the fact that within the last three months, 338 ADC mothers secured jobs with sufficient income to permit discontinuance of the grant, she continues, "The agency is aware of two sides of the problem." On the one hand, "entrance of housekeepers into industry brings new social problems in its wake." On the other are "the rights of the taxpayer who pays the bill for public assistance."

At present 50 per cent of the total count of individuals receiving assistance from the Philadelphia department are members of families receiving ADC grants, while back in 1935 members of ADC families made up only 1.5 percent of the total number of persons receiving aid.

For Working Mothers—Though federal funds for services to working mothers are available only for day care centers, counseling or foster family day care are regarded as sufficiently important to command local support in thirteen cities selected for a quick survey by the Children's Bureau. A summary of the study released last month gives facts about the organization, financing, use and conduct of these two kinds of service to working mothers in Rochester, N. Y.; Newark, N. J.; Lynchburg, Va.; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; Des Moines, Ia.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Memphis, Tenn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Little Rock, Ark.; Davis County, Utah; Portland, Ore.; and San Francisco, Calif. Counseling services were provided in twelve of these communities, foster family day care in ten.

Despite personnel shortages ways and means had been found to staff these services with competent people. Foster family day care services usually were licensed and supervised by the state welfare departments. The services were financed by city or county funds, community chests, state welfare funds, and in a variety of other ways. Fees for foster family day care ranged from $4.50 to $10 a week, and averaged about $1 per day for each child. Finding suitable homes presented no insuperable difficulties in most of the communities studied. A general increase in demand for both counseling and day care was noted.

SIGNS OF SPRING

March 9 to April 9 are the dates set for the annual Easter Seal Sale of the National Society for Crippled Children, Elyria, Ohio. The money raised will be used for the support of local societies for crippled children throughout the country. The goal of these organizations is to bring every crippled child five opportunities: to get well, to go to school, to play with other children, to learn a trade or a profession, to work for a living. The seals cost a penny apiece or $1 for a sheet of 100.

Courses—In Michigan, the school of social work at the state university inaugurated on January third a six-weeks course for child welfare workers. With a class limited to fifteen students, who have agreed to work two years for the state department of public welfare, the course will consist of two hours of class work three days a week, and field experience in nearby counties. Students will receive $160 a month for the first six months, and after that rates range from $180 to $220, according to the civil service classification.

In Indiana a state plan for training day nursery workers consists of a number of special courses given in local communities. Evansville and Indianapolis were the first two cities selected by the State Committee on Care of Children, under whose auspices the project is developing. Teaching specialists are recruited from Purdue, Indiana University, the State Department of Public Welfare, and the State Board of Health. Each course consists of ten or twelve two-hour sessions, held in the evening, and covering such subjects as child development, play and play materials, health, nutrition, and parent-teacher cooperation.

SBLI

IN MASSACHUSETTS, Savings Bank Life Insurance ended its year with a favorable mortality experience resulting in a savings of $1,455,508 available for addition to surplus and for dividends to policyholders. SBLI is the low-cost, over-the-counter insurance, available to small policyholders through local savings banks, under a scheme worked out by the late Justice Louis D. Brandeis. The favorable "balance" in Massachusetts due to a total mortality for the year of only 39.7 percent of the expected morality was in spite of 22 death claims totaling $54,857 resulting from the Cocoanut Grove fire, and 38 war casualties representing $92,432 insurance.

In Connecticut—At the close of its second year of operation in Connecticut, SBLI has a total of $2,244,683 insurance in force through the eighteen savings banks identified with the system. About two thirds of the business written has been in banks located in the three large industrial cities of Bridgeport, New

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Haven, and Waterbury. Over 80 percent of the applications were for $1,000 or less of insurance. About 52 percent of the applications show that the applicant had no previous insurance. During 1943 there was a notable increase in the number of women war workers and children making application for insurance.

New York Anniversary— In celebration of the issuing of the first SBLI policy in New York State, a dinner meeting was held in New York City on January 6, honoring the administrative staff and members of the state SBLI governing council. It was announced that there was more than $36,000,000 insurance then in force.

Professional

PRODDED by the current personnel shortage in social agencies, the Social Workers Placement Service of the U. S. Employment Service in California recently lowered its barriers against the professionally untrained to admit for registration college graduates who have majored in social welfare. The move was adopted on resolution of the placement service's advisory committee, composed of a group of prominent California social workers, when it became apparent that the service would be unable to fill from available registrants the many positions referred to it. In the resolution the committee specified that the American Association of Schools of Social Work be asked to designate those universities and colleges which offer acceptable undergraduate programs.

Tests— With the approval of the U. S. Children's Bureau and the U. S. Public Health Service, the American Public Health Association recently established a merit system unit to prepare written examinations for various positions in the public health field. Already available from the unit is test material for the positions of administrative health officer, public health nurse, and laboratory worker. Similar material for the positions of sanitarian and sanitary engineer is in the process of preparation. The examinations, which have been prepared with the cooperation of public health workers actively engaged in the field, are offered for sale by the APHA, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

Examination— The California State Personnel Board has announced an examination for "social welfare agent" to be held March 23. Final application date is March 9. Qualifications include graduation from college and one year of graduate work in public administration or social work plus three years of experience in social work or social research, including one year in the field of public welfare. The entrance salary is $185. Inquire of State Personnel Board, 1015 L Street, Sacramento, Calif.

LT. COL. W. C. MENNINGER

New director of the neuropsychiatry division of the Army Service Forces is Lieut. Col. William C. Menninger, who succeeds the late Col. Roy D. Halloran, M.C. Colonel Menninger is on military leave from his position as director of the Menninger Sanitarium in Topeko, Kans., where he has been associated with his father, Dr. C. F. Menninger, and his brother, Dr. Karl Menninger, in the operation of the Menninger Clinic. He is also secretary of the Menninger Foundation, which was organized in 1941 to promote research and education in the field of psychiatry. Outside of psychiatry one of Colonel Menninger's main interests is Boy Scout work. Since 1935 he has been a member of the National Executive Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

Lectures— In New York the fourth semester of the Society for Ethical Culture's John L. Elliott Institute of Human Relations will run through February and March and include three series of lectures. Robert S. Lynd, Columbia University professor and author of the famous sociological studies "Middletown" and "Middletown in Transition," is conducting a six weeks course entitled "Can Democracy Plan?" A discussion series entitled "Americans Must Choose" which includes consideration of the future of industry, labor, housing, science, law and education, has as its moderator, V. T. Thayer, educational director of the Ethical Culture Schools.

Union Bulletin— "Welfare in Action," is the title of the new monthly publication of the National Social Service Division, United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO. Addressed to "the entire field of social work" the publication is planned "to present welfare problems and discuss welfare programs from the point of view of the CIO." Volume I, Number 1, which appeared in January, contains articles discussing social work's place in increasing war production, views on a child care program, the use of psychiatrists within unions, experiments in offering social agency referral services within unions. Subscription, $1 a year from the National Social Service Division, UOPWA, 8 West 40 Street, New York 18.

AASSW— Education for social work was discussed in detail at the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the American Association of Schools of Social Work held in Indianapolis, January 27-29. The attendance of well over 100, included representatives of the forty-two member schools and guests from other professional associations and national agencies. Highlight of the meeting was adoption of the report of the Committee on Preprofessional Education which had considerable discussion in open committee and at a general session. Along with Karl de Schweinitz's presentation of the topic, "Training for Social Security Personnel," this report brought into sharp focus the controversial issues in this area. A round table for teachers of casework ended in a joint meeting with the Indianapolis Chapter of the American Association of Social Workers, addressed by Joseph P. Anderson, AASSW executive secretary, on "The Profession's Interest in Education for Social Work."

The Curriculum Committee reported on the results of its three-year study of basic curriculum content. This report was discussed in a general session along with related administrative problems. At a dinner meeting Friday night, Frank J. Bruno of the School of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, and Gordon Hamilton of the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, traced professional education's progress in the last quarter century and presented proposals as to its nature in the future. The meeting ended Saturday with F. Stuart Chapin's discussion on "Looking Forward to the Social Sciences." Gordon Hamilton has been reelected president for the coming year.

People and Things

HIGH praise for the National Refugee Service's plan of operation and for its accomplishments was accorded by President Roosevelt last month in a letter to the service's retiring president, William Rosenwald, well known philanthropist and member of the board of Survey Associates. The President congratulated Mr. Rosenwald for his ten

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GLADYS A. LaFETRA

Still in the prime of life, Gladys A. LaFetra died in New York City last month. A pioneer in the public housing movement of this country she was a leader who was contributing much to the formulation of a housing program and to the bringing about of more effective cooperation between public and private initiative in the field of housing and city planning.

A constructive thinker and a courageous doer she had had a diversified experience in her chosen profession. As first director of New York City's largest public housing project, Red Hook, she helped develop principles and practices of public housing administration, but at the same time kept her interest in problems of individual families. She was a founder of the National Committee on Housing, and served as its executive vice president. Her final project was an extensive survey and report under the auspices of NCH on postwar housing needs of Buffalo, N. Y.

Miss LaFetra will be remembered by many not only because of her statesmanlike qualities but also because of her dynamic personality and her warm concern for the individual.

years of leadership in refugee work and referred to the service as providing "a model of constructive absorption of immigrants into the American life." Mr. Rosenwald has been elected honorary president of the organization. Succeeding him as president is Charles A. Reigelman, New York attorney.

Honored— Harold S. Buttenheim, editor of "American City" and president of Citizens Housing Council of New York, recently became the recipient of the fourth Annual Award for Meritorious Housing Service of the United Tenants League of Greater New York. The award was made in a ceremony in the auditorium of Red Hook Houses, New York City's largest public housing development.

First honorary membership in the thirty-eight year old League for Industrial Democracy was recently awarded to Jan Masaryk, Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia. Mr. Masaryk was presented a certificate by the league's executive secretary, Harry W. Laidler, in the Czechoslovak consulate in New York.

Adele Franklin, in charge of the All Day Neighborhood Schools undertaken experimentally in two New York City schools this year, received the Edward L. Bernays $1,000 Award for Democratic Education at the regional meeting of the Progressive Education Association in New York this month. The nine-to-five programs are in P.S. 33, in a lower West Side area of poverty and high juvenile delinquency, and in P.S. 194, in the heart of Harlem. Both schools have over 1,000 pupils. Miss Franklin was formerly a classroom teacher in the City and Country School. In presenting the award, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt urged that the vital work of educators should be recognized in increased income and status.

Changes— Last month Dean A. Clark, surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service, was named chief medical officer of the newly established physical rehabilitation section of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. For the past year and a half Dr. Clark has been serving as chief of the emergency medical section of the Public Health Service as well as chief of the hospital section of the medical division of the Office of Civilian Defense. . . . The American Association for Social Security has secured Harvey Lebrun to serve as its acting executive director, with headquarters in New York. Mr. Lebrun has been executive secretary of the Chapel Hill, N. C., Consumers Association during the past year. . . . The newly organized Charity Association in San Antonio, Tex., has as its executive secretary Cleta W. Davis, who was recently field representative for the United War Chest of Texas. Prior to going to Texas last fall Mrs. Davis was executive secretary of the Red Cross chapter in Marianna, Fla. . . . The Community Chest and Council in Portland, Me., has a new executive secretary in Forrest W. Campbell, who went there from Columbus, Ohio, where he was finance secretary of the Community Fund and Council. In Portland Mr. Campbell succeeds John D. Wellman, who has become executive secretary of the Council of Social Agencies in Providence, R. I. Eloise Walton, who for six years was assistant secretary of the Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies in Portland, recently joined the public relations staff of Community Chests and Councils, Inc. During the past summer and fall Mrs. Walton was on the staff of the National War Fund. . . . Mrs. Richard M. Bissell of Farmington, Conn., has been appointed by the American Red Cross as its national director of volunteer special services to succeed Mrs. Dwight Davis who recently resigned because of ill health. . . . Edith H. Smith, dean of the school of nursing, Syracuse University, was recently appointed chairman of the National Nursing Council's committee on recruitment of student nurses. She succeeds Katharine Faville, who has chaired the committee since the fall of 1941. . . . Prof. Liston Pope of the Divinity School, Yale University, is the new editor of *Social Action*, progressive magazine published by the Congregational Christian Churches. . . . Florence Taylor has joined the staff of the National Child Labor Committee as assistant secretary for research and publicity. Mrs. Taylor served the committee in a similar capacity during the last war but left in 1918 to go to Siberia with her husband, Graham R. Taylor. From 1937 to 1938 she was assistant executive secretary to the American Association of Social Workers, serving as editor of the association's monthly publication, *The Compass*.

Deaths

EUGENE WARNER, former president of the New York State Conference of Social Work, in Buffalo at the age of sixty-seven. Long interested in the field of social service, Mr. Warner served on the boards of both local and national agencies. He was a director of the National Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, and the National Refugee Service, as well as of the Jewish Federation for Social Service in Buffalo and of the Buffalo Council of Social Agencies.

IDA M. TARBELL, noted author, in Bridgeport, Conn., at the age of eighty-six. Though Miss Tarbell was chiefly famed for her exposé of the large trusts in the early part of this century—particularly for her "History of the Standard Oil Company"—her activities also took her close to the domain of social work. In 1919 she was a member of President Wilson's Industrial Conference and later of President Harding's Unemployment Conference. As a lecturer she spoke frequently in favor of sex equality and industrial amelioration and backed many movements for social reform.

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Book Reviews

Psychiatric Study

MATERNAL OVERPROTECTION, by David M. Levy, M.D. Columbia University Press. 417 pp. Price $4.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THE psychiatric world is once more indebted to David Levy. His new book titled "Maternal Overprotection" represents the dynamic product of years of fruitful effort in a field of research and psychotherapy.

For many years other psychiatrists have been concerned with the therapeutic problems, reflected in the infantile personality difficulties of children and adults, which have been caused by parental mishandling. Dr. Levy now furnishes us with clinical evidence of specific patterns of causation in this group of difficult problems.

In the late nineteen twenties and early nineteen thirties Dr. Levy's work at the Institute of Child Guidance was directed towards the formulation of fundamental theses which have become the backbone and structure of psychotherapeutic theory and practice in the area of child guidance. In this volume, he furnishes the field of psychiatry with the most complete compilation of all of his work in the area of "overprotection." He has never been satisfied with the spinning of beautifully woven theories. His careful gathering of case material, which contains rich content for workers in all the social psychiatric fields, makes this a source book long needed for teaching purposes.

It would be an injustice to the fine work of the author to discuss the contents in brief review. But it is fair to say that few could read the chapters titled "Excessive Contact," "Infantilization," "Prevention of Social Maturity," and "Maternal Control" without being impressed with their richness and fundamental soundness.

The chapter on "Treatment, Prognosis and Psychopathology" represents an effort to evaluate the psychodynamic process of treatment available in a child guidance unit experience. His choice of cases with the inherent psychopathology found in difficult parent-child equations offers the reader an opportunity to gain a broad insight into cause and effect relationships in the treatment processes. The objective evaluation of treatment outcome reflected in the author's fivefold classification of results forms a useful criteria for other workers for judging the results of their own therapeutic efforts.

The final contribution in this fine book is to be found in the "Case Studies of Treatment and Follow-up." This chapter is based on interviews with nineteen patients several years after the Institute contacts. Each case study is followed by pertinent comments, which in themselves are rich in psychodynamic material.

This book should be on the "must" list for all workers in the clinical field of childhood problems.

MARION E. KENWORTHY, M.D.
Professor of Psychiatry
New York School of Social Work

We-Psychology

IN SEARCH OF MATURITY—AN INQUIRY INTO PSYCHOLOGY, RELIGION, AND SELF-EDUCATION, by Fritz Kunkel, M.D. Scribner's. 292 pp. Price $2.75, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

DR. KUNKEL has written another book which combines the principles of depth psychology with religious insights and spiritual awakening. Again, he brings to the fore his special type of social psychology which he names We-Psychology and carries further the terminology which he has used to describe his techniques and philosophy. In his foreword and, by implication all through the book, he lays down the principle that "the We-Psychology is nearer to art than to science. Only the deviations and diseases of the human mind are proper objects of exact, scientific research. The positive side of the human mind, its creativity, love, courage and faith, cannot be described, and even more important can neither be invoked nor controlled by scientific methods." That does not mean that thinking must succumb to "sloppy" methods; it must be even more carefully controlled, logical, objective. Deductions must come from a sufficiently large and unselected number of "cases." The author may seem at times to reach conclusions that are unwarranted, given the above requirements, but he has brought into his system the importance of religion which other analysts have mentioned casually or as an addendum.

The book ends with a stimulating description of the methods of religious self-education which, added to a controlled understanding of depth-psychology, can give spiritual strength and develop an altruistic concern, thus modifying ego concentration. ELEANOR HOPE JOHNSON
Hartford, Conn.

Individual and Group

GROUP EXPERIENCE. THE DEMOCRATIC WAY, by Bernice Baxter and Rosalind Cassidy. Harper. 218 pp. Price $2.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

TWO West Coast educators go all out for democracy, group experience and the community, while making a downright useful volume for those preparing to guide youth. The authors hope their efforts will bring teachers and group workers closer together. There is every reason to think that they will do just this.

Two thirds of this moving volume is devoted to the group and its leadership. It is prefaced by a brief outline of major premises. What such leadership takes in the way of qualities, attitudes, and orientation is brought out through statements of democratic faith that are almost telegraphic in their simplicity, though they involve insight into social and group work process. They are accompanied by creative outlines and charts together with case material.

The authors maintain that the face-to-face group is a medium for the development of the individual, which they designate as democracy's first concern. They under-emphasize the part that can be played by the group in meeting the needs of society, especially in the face of this national crisis in which individuals are being sacrificed. Even in peace time, situations frequently arise in schools and elsewhere in which the welfare of the group takes precedence over the welfare of a particular individual.

The book classifies and briefly describes methods of studying individuals in groups, but there is no attempt at critical evaluation. The need for such a future study seems evident to this reviewer.

Part II, which comprises the final third of the volume, further develops the basic hypothesis of an interdependent world. The strong summary emphasis on the potentials of the public school building used under wise community leadership is a reminder of the crusading spirit of Mary Follette.

The volume is well documented and has a valuable "what to read" section.

WILBER I. NEWSTETTER
School of Applied Social Sciences
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Technique for Understanding

GET TOGETHER AMERICANS, by Rachel Davis DuBois. Harper. 182 pp. Price $1.75, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THE fact that our group-to-group tensions have increased during wartime has startled many observers. One might assume that the existence of an external danger would tend to bring about cohesion and unity among groups, as it seems to have done in Britain. One explanation of the reverse situation in this country is based upon the assumption that national unity is proportionate to real danger: the British have seen this danger and they have suffered; we have neither seen the danger face to face, nor are we anticipating great suffering. Another explanation derives from psychiatry in maintaining that civilians have increased their group hostilities because they have no other outlet for their latent aggressiveness. These are, no doubt, valid explanations, but I should like to add one more: our current group tensions seem to me to be the consequence of a long neglect. We have assumed that good human relations would come into

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existence automatically, without conscious attention and without the development of appropriate techniques. This is, I believe, a false assumption. In a conglomerated nation such as ours, it seems to me particularly true that a great deal of attention is needed if group tensions are to be kept at a minimum.

Mrs. DuBois has been directing her attention at one sector of this problem over a long period of years. She may be called an expert in that sphere of human relations which involves persons of divergent racial, religious, and cultural backgrounds. She knows how to bring these diverse peoples into harmonious relationships. Her technique, which she calls the *festival,* and which deserves a more vivid name, has been demonstrated numerous times and under widely differing circumstances in many sections of the nation. All she requires for her experiment is a small room and a group of diverse people. The spirit of unity is precipitated as the end-result of a mutual experience. All of this is humbly and aptly described in this small book which turns out to be a testimony of her own life and thought. It is primarily a book for persons who are through with mere talk about social tensions and are prepared for action. But, like many other practical books, this one contains also the essence of a philosophy. Needless to say, it is a philosophy with which I find myself in full accord.

EDUARD C. LINDEMAN
New York School of Social Work

Wartime Conferences

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK. SELECTED PAPERS, SEVENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING. WAR REGIONAL CONFERENCES, 1943. Columbia University Press, 491 pp. Price $5, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

READING selected papers from a wartime conference eight months after the event is like watching a chip float forward in a swiftly moving stream. The chip remains the same, but one realizes that the vantage point for observation must be ever different.

Last year's National Conference meetings were concerned with families and children—with their security, their employment, their adjustments, their behavior, their welfare and health. This year's Conference no doubt will be equally concerned about these same things. But last year the United States was still hewing out new policies for the mobilization of its manpower, for the faster recruiting of its huge military force, for waging total war. Social work still was struggling to find new footholds from which to aid these national policies. Many of these selected papers are concerned with how to use social work skills better to serve men in camps and industry, families and children of women expecting to enter industry, aliens and refugees likely to be swept aside by the flood of nationalism. They reflect a spirited groping in an unknown, about which much more is now known. It goes without saying that they are valuable for the record. One may hope that they will be used as a background against which to check our present knowledge, and to forecast again this year the nature of things to come.

The Conference editorial committee was faced with the unusual task of selecting papers from three conferences instead of one. Their forty-five choices seem ably made, and are certainly well edited and classified. Little specific material from the recreational and group-work field is included, but this no doubt reflects the conference program rather than any qualitative discrepancy. All other interests of health, welfare, and community organization are well represented.

BRADLEY BUELL

Without Hearing

DEAFNESS AND THE DEAF IN THE UNITED STATES, by Harry Best. Macmillan. 675 pp. Price $6.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THIS book is a mine of information for anyone interested in the welfare of the deaf. It is a painstaking, scientific study covering an immense amount of ground.

Readers will remember Mr. Best as the author of a previous volume on the physically handicapped, "Blindness and the Blind in the United States," a work that won him distinction. The present study is to some extent a revision and expansion of an earlier book, "The Deaf: Their Position in Society and the Provision for their Education," published in 1914. It examines and sums up the various problems involved in deafness and the persons afflicted with this handicap, including those who because they were born deaf or acquired deafness in infancy, have been called the "deaf and dumb."

Part I investigates the causes of deafness and its possible prevention. Heredity and the infectious diseases of infancy and childhood are cited as chiefly responsible for the early loss of hearing. As a former educator of deaf children the author has had wide experience with the acoustically handicapped which has enabled him to approach their problems with deep understanding and a sympathetic spirit.

Other chapters describe the physical and mental aspects of the deaf, their means of communication, their social and economic conditions, and organizations for their welfare. Part IV is devoted to a consideration of the education of deaf and partially deaf children. Exhaustive lists of residential, day and private schools are provided.

This work should prove of inestimable value to all those who come in contact with the deaf—otologists, teachers, social workers, and others. It should make a valuable addition to any library as a reference volume to be consulted by parents or friends of the deaf.

New York City LOUISE NEUSCHUTZ

Mental Rehabilitation

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF REHABILITATION, by John Eisele Davis, M.A., Sc.D. A. S. Barnes. 211 pp. Price $3, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THE chief criticism of this book is that the title promises more than the book delivers — a fault shared by many authors or publishers—one never knows which. If the title were changed to "Some Principles and Practices in the Rehabilitation of the Mentally Ill," and if the first half of the book were shortened up, one could offer little negative criticism. The latter half of the book, which describes therapeutic and rehabilitative methods used with psychotic patients, has a feel of reality. By virtue of the author's large volume of experience in dealing with psychotic patients, he is able to offer in clear, systematic form many valuable suggestions for dealing with this group. His emphasis on the patients' feelings, on the need of finding and using patient interest, the utilization of appropriate and progressive levels of interest and activity, and on the significance of the personality of the therapist and his relationship to the patient, promises much for practitioners who attempt to follow the procedure suggested.

The author has a sound eclectic viewpoint and has obviously drawn heavily from the psychiatric approach with its emphasis on feeling and on the individual patterns of patients. The description of the various types of mental and neurotic illnesses appears quite accurate, as do his explanations of the various mental mechanisms. What the reader looks for, but does not find, are detailed plans for or descriptions of treatment of the neurotic and psychoneurotic groups.

In the chapter on the psychological approach, the author refers to writings dating back twenty years or more, but completely omits any reference to the Rorschach test. In view of the fact that this test has been standardized and used widely with psychotics, being regarded by many clinicians as a most helpful tool in differential diagnosis, the reader may be disappointed in this omission.

In spite of its omissions, the book presents a viewpoint and method which if put in practice would invalidate the oft repeated criticism that much recreational and vocational therapy has been more concerned with units of training and work than with improvement in the patient. The author states pointedly that "one must study what is happening to the patient, as well as what is happening to the reed which is gradually being transformed into a basket."

The author's demand for adequately

(Continued on page 64)

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Professional Education for Social Work

For positions of responsibility in social work, professional education is essential. The following schools constitute the membership of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. Schools offering a curriculum of one year are indicated by *. Schools not so marked offer two years or more. Correspondence with individual schools is recommended. For information regarding the Association address the Secretary, Miss Leona Massoth, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
247 Henry St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.
Forrester B. Washington, *Director*

BOSTON COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
126 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.
Dorothy Book, *Acting Director*

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
84 Exeter St., Boston, Mass.
Richard K. Conant, *Dean*

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Dept. of Social Economy and Social Research
Mildred Fairchild, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
University Campus, and 25 Niagara Square
Niles Carpenter, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, Calif.
Department of Social Welfare
Harry M. Cassidy, *Director*

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Department of Social Work, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary Clarke Burnett, *Head of Department*

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
School of Social Work, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Thomas E. Mitchell, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Ill.
School of Social Service Administration
Helen Wright, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, Denver, Colorado
School of Social Work
Florence W. Hutsinpillar, *Director*

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
134 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y.
Miss Anna E. King, *Dean*

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Ferris F. Laune, *Director*

*HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C.
Graduate Division of Social work
Inabel Burns Lindsay, *Acting Director*

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Training Course for Social Work
Louis E. Evans, *in charge*

*LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, Baton Rouge, La.
School of Social Welfare
Earl E. Klein, *Director*

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Graduate Division of Social Administration
John J. Cronin, *Director*

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
28 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.
Roman L. Haremski, *Acting Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Curriculum
in Social Work, 60 Farnsworth Ave.,
Detroit, Michigan
Robert W. Kelso, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis, Minn.
Graduate Course in Social Work
Gertrude Vaile, *Associate Director*

THE MONTREAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
3600 University St., Montreal, Canada
Dorothy King, *Director*

NATIONAL CATHOLIC SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
2400 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
Rev. Lucian L. Lauerman, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln, Neb.
Graduate School of Social Work
Frank Z. Glick, *Director*

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122 East 22nd Street, New York 10, N. Y.
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COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
Richmond School of Social Work, Richmond, Va.
George T. Kalif, *Director*

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EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

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PAMPHLETS & PERIODICALS

The American Journal of Nursing shows the part which professional nurses take in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. $3.00 a year. 1790 Broadway at 58 St., New York, N. Y.

WORKERS WANTED

PAROLE OFFICER—New York. Must have at least bachelor's degree. Provisional positions replacing men on military and other leaves. Must be New York State residents. Vacancies now exist in New York City. Others may occur in Buffalo, Albany, etc. Beginning salary, $2400.00, plus $180.00 war emergency compensation. Send full background of education, experience, draft status, to David Dressler, 547 Broadway, Albany 1, N. Y.

CASE WORKER with experience in dealing with children's problems, to create and take charge of institutional program. $2080 to $2500. Submit qualifications. 7935 Survey.

Lutheran case-worker, for full or part professional training, in a Pennsylvania Children's Agency. Salary $1,800 to $2,100, according to qualifications. Opportunity for community organizing. 7927 Survey.

HEADWORKER—man or woman—for neighborhood house in Eastern seaboard city. Suitable salary, challenging situation. 7934 Survey.

Aged Home and Chronic Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, 175 beds, seeking Superintendent with highest administrative qualifications. A challenging opportunity. Send history to: Rosenblatt, 109 E. Redwood Street, Baltimore 2, Maryland, in order to secure application form.

(Continued from page 62)

trained personnel is equally wholesome. He points to the importance of "trained personnel first in practical psychiatric techniques and secondly in recreational skills." Says he: "One does not have to be an athlete to be effective in this field, but it is necessary that he be well grounded in a socio-psychiatric approach." LUTHER E. WOODWARD
National Committee for Mental Hygiene
New York City

The Growth of a Great Profession

THE EDUCATION OF NURSES, by ISABEL MAITLAND STEWART, R.N., A.M. Macmillan. 399 pp. Price $3.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THE publication of a short, well organized statement of the development of nursing from its informal beginnings in the household and its early confusion with religious and charitable enterprises into the modern profession of fine standing and recognized social significance could not have come at a more timely moment. This is the year when federal support of nursing education is being given on a large scale, when colleges and universities are interesting themselves as never before in the basic scientific background, and when the public's attention is focused on nursing because of the war and the resultant shortage in every community.

Miss Stewart's book gives an authoritative, condensed account of the early emergence of nursing, the development of the Nightingale system, the complicated issues and conflicts involved in establishing the education of nurses on a sound basis, the movement toward standardization of schools of nursing, the advance of the profession in sociological meaning, and the needs for inspired educational leadership. Miss Stewart is eminently qualified to write this book by her position as a leader in the profession, her devotion to the cause of promoting greater understanding and appreciation of the problems of nursing and of its great and rewarding opportunities for those engaged in it. Her book is organized to be read as a textbook for students in nursing schools—with a summary, suggested questions, and a list of reference reading at the end of each chapter; but it is also written with a vitality and clarity which make it a good book for lay readers who wish to inform themselves concerning the nursing profession.

Members of hospital and training school boards, public health officials, leaders in nursing education should read this book because here the issues which still must be faced by the profession are clearly, concisely, and fairly stated. Understanding and appreciation of the profession will grow with this book.

Dean of Women ALICE C. LLOYD
University of Michigan

Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

Health

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER, 3800 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Colorado, Samuel Schaefer, Executive Secretary, Chas. J. Kaufman, M.D., Medical Director. Free, non-sectarian for needy tuberculous adults and children (kosher dietary). Maintains children's preventorium. Medical, educational, vocational, occupational, psychological, psychiatric and social services. Esther Cohen, director of Social Service and Vocational Therapy. Applications, New York area: 19 West 44th St., Philip Houtz, director; Philadelphia area: 1103 Widener Building, Harold Greenspun, director; Chicago area: 30 North La Salle St. Other applications through local Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds or direct to Hospital.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—1790 Broadway at 58th St., New York. Ruth Houlton, R.N., Gen. Dir. Advisory Service, statistics, monthly magazine, Public Health Nursing.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (formerly Birth Control Federation of America)—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 20 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. President, J. H. Upham, M.D.; National Director, D. Kenneth Rose; Medical Director, Claude C. Pierce, M.D.

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Child Welfare

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel.: Lex. 2-3147.

BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, 11, N. Y. Coordinates the athletic work of 100 Boys' Clubs, Settlement Houses and Community Centers in Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Judge Raphael P. Koenig, president; Robert E. McCormick, treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors the Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue, the Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 698 Tenth Avenue, The Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street, The Tot Lot, 422 West 49th Street, Camp Sebago and Camp Wakonda in the Interstate Park.

BOYS CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C. — David W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir. A national organization. Serves member Clubs in programs, activities, methods, financing. Organizes new Clubs. BoysCluBs prepare boys for responsibilities of citizenship. Activities include recreation, physical and health training, vocational training and guidance, and character building under leadership. Work with boys from low income areas.

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CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA —130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN OF THE U. S. A., INC., Elyria, Ohio. E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn., President; E. Jay Howenstine, Executive Secretary. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies for crippled children. Aids in development of their programs. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins: "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC., 1 Madison Avenue, New York, founded in 1932 for relief, guidance, and welfare of underprivileged children in neglected areas in this and other countries on non-sectarian and non-racial principles. Organization is working in the United States through local County and Community Committees, and rural social welfare workers, and overseas through affiliations with well established welfare groups. Invites interest and cooperation. Literature on request.

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LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlets, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill., organized in every state, with 10,000 local auxiliaries, presents a program of alcohol education and Christian Citizenship, with which every interested person is invited to assist. Total abstinence from alcoholic beverages and dues of $1.00 per year are the basis of membership.

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ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 209 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Blind

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization conducting research and field service. Library. Mechanical appliances for the blind. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

Foundations

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION — For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Arts and Social Work, Charity Organizations. Consumer Credit Studies, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Surveys. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offers to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

THE GOLDEN RULE FOUNDATION — Incorporated March 1929 by special act of the Legislature of the State of New York, serves the American public as "a people's foundation," rendering to the average citizen a service similar to that rendered to their respective founders by well-known private foundations. Funds may be contributed as (a) Unconditional gifts, (b) Conditional or designated gifts, (c) Memorial gifts and funds, (d) Gifts on the annuity plan, (e) Private benevolent funds, (f) Bequests by will. Charles V. Vickrey, President, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Penology

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SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 122 East 22nd Street, New York City. National placement and counselling service in case work fields. Membership organization for social workers and agencies. No placement fee. Louise C. Odencrantz, Director.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Elizabeth Wisner, President, New Orleans; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. This year the Conference will be held in Cleveland, Ohio—May 21-27. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

National Red Cross

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS — Administered through National Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and five Area offices in San Francisco, St. Louis, Atlanta, New York City, and Alexandria, Va. There are 3756 local Chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Disaster Relief and Civilian War Aid, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, Junior Red Cross, Medical and Health Service, Nursing Service, Services to the Armed Forces, Volunteer Special Services, Blood Donor Service, Nutrition Service, and War Relief Production Service.

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JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Frank L. Weil, President; Max Wilner, Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; Louis Kraft, Executive Director. A national agency serving as parent body for Jewish Community Centers, YMHAs, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of defense forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, INC.—1819 Broadway, New York City. Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, President; Mrs. Karl J. Kaufmann, Chairman Ex. Com.; Miss Flora R. Rothenberg, Ex. Dir. Organization of Jewish women initiating and developing programs and activities in service for foreign born, peace, social legislation, adult Jewish education, and social welfare. Conducts bureau of international service. Serves as clearing bureau for local affiliated groups throughout the country.

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